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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
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VOL. XX NO. 231 BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMA GANDHI BREAKS HIS FAST

Doctors Expect Him To Return To His Normal Health Within A Week

HOME MEMBER ANNOUNCES RATIFICATION OF POONA PACT IN ASSEMBLY

POONA, Sept. 26.

Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast at 5 p. m. by taking a glass of sweet-lime-juice.

Prior to the breaking of the fast Mahatma Gandhi held prayers along with his friends and relatives who had flocked into the jail much earlier.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH BULLETIN

Dr. Gilder And Dr. Patel's Statement

POONA, Sept. 26.

Dr. Gilder and Dr. Patel, who are attending on Mahatma Gandhi here have issued a statement:—

"We are of opinion that as Mahatma Gandhi has broken his fast and as he is beginning to take orange juice, honey etc., his system will gradually get used to these till he comes to his normal diet in the course of a week. Similarly his tissues and strength will improve in the course of a week. Considering past history of his blood pressure he has to be careful and see that it does not rise any higher."—A. P.

PREMIER ACCEPTS THE POONA AGREEMENT

Home Member Makes The Announcement In The Assembly

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

As soon as the President took the Chair and even before a new member was sworn in, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the Leader of the House, asked the President to make a departure from the general practice to enable the Home Member to make an important statement.

He was sure the House would agree, when they had heard the statement, that the departure from precedent was justified. On the President enquiring what it was about, the Leader of the House said that it related to the agreement arrived at on Saturday afternoon and the decision of His Majesty's Government upon it.

The President said he would gladly give the necessary permission.

Mr. Haig, Home Member, thereupon made his statement.

Mr. Haig, Home Member, said:

"His Majesty's Government have learnt with great satisfaction that an agreement has been reached between the leaders of the Depressed Classes and of the rest of the Hindu community regarding the representation of the Depressed Classes in the new legislatures and certain other matters affecting their welfare, in place of the system of general constituencies contained in Government's Communal Award of 4th August last.

The agreement provides for general constituencies within which seats are reserved for the Depressed Classes, subject to important conditions as to the manner in which the reserved seats are filled.

The Government in their Award which was given in the absence of agreement between the communities were solely concerned, in relation to Depressed Classes, to provide adequate securities that the interests of these classes should be observed by the new legislatures.

As the representatives of the Depressed Classes and other Hindus acting together believe that the scheme now forwarded by them to His Majesty's Government is adequate for that purpose, the Government in accordance with the procedure which they laid down in paragraph four of their Award will recommend to Parliament in due course the adoption of the clauses of the Agreement dealing with representation in the provincial legislatures in place of the provisions in paragraph 9 of the Award. (Applause).

It will be understood that the total number of general seats, including those for the Depressed Classes under the Agreement will in each province remain the same as the number of general seats plus the number of special Depressed Class seats provided for in His Majesty's Governmest's decision.

MATTERS OUTSIDE AWARD.

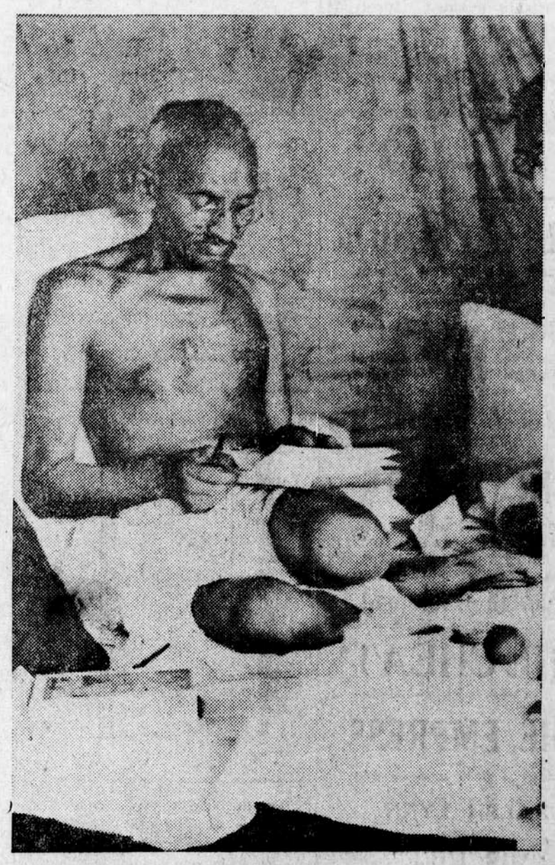
The Government Note that the Agreement deals also with certain questions outside the scope of their award of August 4. Clauses 8 and 9 deal with general points, the realisation of which will be likely to depend in the main on the actual working of the constitutions, but His Majsety's Government take note of these clauses as a definite pledge of the caste Hindus towards the Depressed Classes.

There are two other points outside the scope of thYeir Award: (1) The agreement contemplates that the franchise for the Depressed Classes should be that recommended by the Franchise Commitee. It is obvious that the level of the franchise for the Depressed Classes (and indeed for Hindus generally) must be determined at the same time, as that for the other communities is being settled, and the whole subject is under the consideration by His Majesty's Government.

(2) The Agreement also provides for a particular method of electing the Depressed Class representatives for the Legislature at the Centre. This again is a subject outside the terms of this Award, which is under investigation as a part of the whole scheme for the election for the Legislature at the Centre, and no piecemeal conclusion can be reached.

What has been said on these two points should not be regarded as implying that His Majesty's Government are against what is proposed in the Agreement, but that these questions are still under consideration. To prevent misunderstanding, it may be explained that the Government regard the figure 18 per cent. for the percentage of the British Indian general seats at the Centre to be reserved for the Depressed Classes as a matter for settlement between them and other Hindus. (Applause).

EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 12).



Mahatma Gandhi who is expected to return to his normal health according to doctors in the course of a week.

City's Citadels Of Orthodoxy Tumble Down

MORE TEMPLES THROWN OPEN TO "UNTOUCHABLES"

Lady Setalvad And Lady Mehta Lead Band Of "Depressed" Class Boys Into Nar-Narayan Temple

The news that Gandhiji had broken his fast was heralded in Bombay by the throwing open of more city temples to the so-called untouchables on Monday evening. At one of these functions, Mr. P. Baloo, the leader of the "Depressed" Classes described Mahatma Gandhi as the saviour of his community and declared his complete faith and confidence in Mahatma's leadership, and advocacy of their cause.

The suggestion that the ban placed on the "Depressed" Classes which prevented them from entering Hindu tea shops and the Hindu burial grounds should be removed immediately was put forward by Mr. Baloo.

Lady Setalvad, Lady Mehta and other prominent ladies were present along with members of the "Depressed" Classes when the famous Nar Narayen Temple at Kalbadevi was thrown open.

WARM WELCOME TO "UNTOUCHABLES".

A very impressive ceremony preceded the throwing open of the 100-year old Sindhi temple known as the Matawari Temple at Grant Road. A warm welcome awaited the leaders of the "Depressed" Classes who took their seats side by side with Caste Hindus in the temple which was for over a century the citadel of orthodoxy.

The credit for inducing the temple management to throw it open to the Harijans belongs largely to the Sindhi Association of Bombay and its President Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, the Chief Officer of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

Among those present at the function were Mr. P. Baloo, Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, Mr. R. S. Nikaljay and N. S. Kajrolkar, leaders of the "Depressed" Classes.

BEGINNING OF NEW ERA.

Dr. Choltram Gidwani, who presided, announced to the audience that he had just learnt the news that Gandhiji had broken his fast which was received with cheers. The speaker described Gandhiji's success as his greatest achievement so far and the commencement of a new era for maintaining the unity of the Hindu society.

While much had been done during the last six days he appealed to the Hindus to carry on the work for which Gandhiji was prepared to lay down his life. Mahatma Gandhi had warned them that if they did not completely remove the curse of untouchability he may have to embark on another fast. It was up to every Hindu to strive his best in the cause of the removal of untouchability, which cause was so dear to Gandhiji's heart.

BALOO PAYS TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI.

Mr. P. Baloo paid an elequent tribute to Mahatma and said that the very moment he saw and spoke to him some months ago in Bombay when he led a deputation of "Deprsssed classes' he was impressed by his sincerity and his desire to do everything in his po-

(Continued on Page 5)

"BLACKER THAN ROWLATT ACT"

Nationalist M. L. A. Opposes Ordinance Bill

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

Mr. Anklesaria moved the circulation of the Bill. He said that the promulgation of the Ordinances had created deep feelings of discontent among politically-minded people as the Executive was usurping the function of the Legislature and it was necessary to ascertain public opinion. He said that it was time that the legislature should properly function and help the Government to enact a measure to control demoralised agitation. In other countries similar agitation had been met by far more summary procedure than was embodied in thi

The House rose for lunch.

BILL OPPOSED.

Mr. Reddi was entirely opposed to the Bill but in order to mobilise public opinion he wanted its circulation. He quoted the Viceroy's speech in the Assembly to prove that Civil Disobedience movement did not exist. The enacting of the Bill would give an impetus to a dying movement. He added that it was not repressive policy, but mutual confidence, that was necessary to take us to the end of our journey. He referred to the opinion of the ex-Ministers and Judges in Madras that repression would have disastrous consequences.

STRIKING AT ROOT OF NATIONALISM.

If the Bill were passed, the Government would be aptly termed despotic. The Bill struck at the very root of Nationalism. The Government had to see that the Congress did not go beyond legitimate bounds. This measure struck at the very existence of the Congress. According to Mr. Reddi self-government would remove the root cause of civil disobedience.

BLACKER THAN ROWLATT ACT

Mr. Sadiq Hassan differed fundamentally from the way the Government tackled the problem of Civil Disobedience. The proposed legislation was worse and blacker than the Rowlatt Act which was responsible for strong agitation. He said that the Bill was a serious encroachment on the liberty of the people. Instead of crushing civil disobedience it would increase terrorism and give an impetus to Communism.

In his opinion, peace could be maintained only by adopting a conciliatory rather than repressive attitude and by providing work for the unemployed and reducing taxes.

Referring to the provisions relating to the Press he said that the Bill would strangle the Press and asked if it was wise at this juncture to increase discontent. But if the Bill was in the interests of the country, the Home Member should not be afriad of its circulation.

NATIONALIST VIEW.

Mr. B. R. Puri was cheered as he rose to speak on behalf of the Nationalist benches. He said that he was opposed to the Bill root and branch, and recalled the statement made over sixty years ago by Sir James, Fitz James Stephens, the Home Member of the day, that the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code were two grim presents from one nation to another. He felt that the Home Member's admirable speech had missed an important point. It had failed to tell them what brought about civil disobedience (Hear, Hear) and the circumstances which had forced the people to take to the only weapon of the weak. (Applause). He asked whether the Home Member would have preferred the people to take to violence.

"A British stateman had said, "either govern or get out." I say "Get out" if these are the laws by which alone you can govern. (Applause). Under these laws any person who does not love a policemen or casts an unfriendly look on an official is liable to be imprisoned and the offence is non-bailable." This legislation was entirely inapt and inappropriate. He complained that the Government had mbeen playing a game of hide and seek. "When the legislature is out the ordinances are in, and when we are in, the Ordinances are out. (Laughter).

Mr. Puri said that if the Government were confident that the issue and re-issue of Ordinancel was the correct procedure, then they had no reason to risk the measure in the Assembly. If they accepted that that procedure was open to serious constitutional objection. They should forthwith release all prisoners undergoing illegal imprisonment. The House adjourned till to-morrow. There will be no question hour to-morrow and the day after.—A. P.

SETHNA WARNS TERRORISTS

ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL OF STATE CONDEMN CHITTAGONG OUTRAGE

After Mr. Haig had made the statement that His Majesty's Government learned with satisfaction of the Poona Pact,

Sir B. L. Mitter was sworn in as a member amidst loud cheers.

An hour was spent on questions after which Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer moved the following resolution:—

"This House desires to place on record its feelings of horror and its strong condemnation of the terrorist outrage perpetrated on the night of 24th September at Pahartali and requests the President to convey its deep sympathy with the families of the victims and woundd persons."

SHOCK THINKING INDIA.

Sir Ramaswami Iyer read to the House details of the incident which have already appeared in press and the Bengal Governor's telegram on the subject.

The speaker said that he was sure the incident would shock the whole of thinking India and said, "These outrages are most uncharacteristic of Indian civilisation and culture and most detrimental to the best interests of this ancient land." (Applause).

He felt that such outrages were likely to engender much racial hatred and the possibilities of reprisals. He concluded "Let us make it emphatically clear that we are horror struck and that we denounce the crime and the motive of crime in no uncertain voice" (Applause).

Sir H. S. Gour associated himself and his party with all that had been said by the Leader of the House and added that such acts were certainly bound to retard the growth of responsible Government in this country.

Sir Abdur Rahim associated his party with the motion and held that such outrages, were a crime, whatever the motive behind them and could not be condemned too strongly.

MORGAN "SEES RED".

Mr. Morgan, the leader of the European group said that it was

(Continued on page 7)

Senapati Bapat Continues To Fast

Have You Received God's Mandate Asks Gandhiji

Ratnagiri, Sept. 26.

Although the news of the Poona Pact was communicated yesterday to Senapati Bapat he still continues to fast. He is reported to have become weak, to-day being the seventh day.

It is reported that Mahatma Gandhi telegrashed to him saying that he ought not to have observed the fast since he had no religious mandate to do so from God.

Senapati Bapat has wired back replying that though he yielded on the point of religious mandate he would not break his fast unless he learned that Mahatma Gandhi had resumed taking food.—A. P.

"NATIONAL" CABINET TO SPLIT ON OTTAWA ROCK

LIBERAL MINISTERS TO RESIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

It is now regarded as practically certain that the impending resignations of the Ministers will include Lord Snowden, Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Archibald Sinclair and Mr. Isaac Foot, in consequence of the Ottawa Agreements which offend the Free Trade convictions.

According to the "Times" the chief objection raised by the dissentient Ministers is a paragraph in the agreements stipulating that 10 per cent. duty on the specified foreign goods shall not be reduced during five years except with the consent of the Dominions concerned. This, the Liberals hold, will deprive the British Parliament of its constitutional and budgetary rights, making the Imperial Parliament subordinate to the wishes of the Dominion Parliaments.

MR. "MAC" BUSY.

During the last fortnight Mr MacDonald has made strenuous efforts to preserve the unity of the National Government. His decision to summon a Cabinet meeting on Wednesday next to begin the final consideration of legislation arising out of the Ottawa Conference has made it impossible for the Liberal Ministers to take action before the Cabinet meeting.

KING RETURNS TO LONDON.

The King and Queen are returning to London from Balmoral on Thursday night, earlier than expected. It is understood that the return of the King is due to political situation and is in order to facilitate the retiring Ministers returning their seals of office and new Ministers receiving their appointments.

Mr. Baldwin saw Mr. MacDonald to-day and also other Conservative leaders while the National Liberal members met to decide upon their future action. It is not anticipated that the National Liberal Ministers will leave the Government benches.—Reuter.

MILLOWNERS AGREEMENT WITH CONGRESS

Bombay Government Call For An Explanation

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 25.

It is understood that the Government of Bombay have drawn the attention of and called for an explanation from the local Mill-Owners' Association regarding the reports published in press saying that a majority of the mills in India had come to some agreement with the Congress regarding the Congress Boycott list.

The Association has replied saying that no such agreement existed.

The Government of Bombay, it is believed, have asked for a similar explanation from the Bombay Mill-owners' Association.—A. P.

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The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH SEPTEMBER, 1932, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1932, and the Report of the Directors and Auditors.
2. To elect a Director in place of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr J. A. D. Naoroji, who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. J.R.D. Tata, who retires in accordance with Article 119 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election
5. To appoint the Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th September, 1932, to 4th October, 1932; both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
(Sd.) J. D. GHANDY,
Director.

Bombay, 31st August, 1932.

5449

Notice To Jurymen

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Crimina. Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 a. m. (S. T.)

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 26th September, 1932.

5545

Legal Notices.

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

T. 5 Of 1932.

In the matter of the Indian Trust Act of 1882.

and

In the matter of the Composition Deed, dated 23rd April, 1930.

RAMGOPAL RAMRIKH PANDYA and Others ..... Petitioners

Versus.

HARKISONDAS RAMBHAGAT and Others ..... Respondents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Order, made herein on the 22nd day of August, 1932, the Petitioners abovenamed, who are the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat will sell by Public Auction the share right, title, interest, claim and demand of the firm of Messrs Mamraj Rambhagat in the firm of Messrs. Mothiat Ramkumar at Cawnpore and its branches at several places at 4 P.M. on SUNDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1932, at the office of the Trustees at No. 2, Shaikh Memon Street, near Mumbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale an application should be made to the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1932.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO., Attorneys for the Petitioners as the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.

5454

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MONGHIBAI, widow of Keshavji Premji, alias Bai MONGI, widow of Keshavji Premji, alias Bai MOGIBAI, widow of Keshavji Premji, alias Bai MONGIBAI, widow of Keshavji Premji, alias Bai MOGHIBAI, widow of Keshavjee Premjee, alias MOGIBAI, widow of Kesoji Premji, alias MOGIBAI, widow of Keshavjee Premjee, alias MONGIBAI, widow of Keshavji Premji, alias Bai MONGIBAI, widow of Mr. Keshavji Premji, alias Bai MOGHIBAI, Keshavji Premjee, alias MONGIBAI, widow of Keshavjee Premjee, alias Bai MOGIBAI, widow of Keshowji Premji, alias Bai MOGI widow of Keshavji Premji, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of her death at 36-38-40 Holi Chakla within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1) THAKKAR LALJI BABAJI, of Dharangaon in Jalgaon District, Hindu Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing at 36—38—40 Holi Chakla, Fort, and (2) LALANBAI alias KASTURBAI, widow of Kanji Kara, residing at 36—38—40, Holi Ch Fort, the Executor and Executrix respectively appointed under the Will of the said dece. ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of September in the year of Our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and Thirty-two and in the Twenty-third Year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

E. FAHEY,
for Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI,
Messrs. JHAVERY & CO.
Petitioners' Attorneys

The 19th day of September, 1932

5564

Legal Notices.

High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY NO. 317 OF 1931.

Re: MAHOMED SHAIKH ABDULHUSEIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Koliwada. Until recently carrying on business in Glass-Beads at Lohar Chawl:

An Adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 20th December, 1932, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1932.

H A VAKIL,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.

5566

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A playboy and a dancing girl take their fling at live and love
"NIGHT WORLD"
A Universal all-talking, singing, dancing picture
with
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x Kaga Maru	5860	29 Sept.	14 Oct.
Haruna Maru	10500	..	@17 Oct.
Bengal Maru	5896	3 Oct	17 Oct.
* Nagato Maru	5901	18 Oct.	31 Oct.
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@ 1 Nov
x Tango Maru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
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Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Oct.	13 Nov.

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KHADI FOR WOMEN

The Hon. Secretary of the Indian Women's Unity Club writes:

Sale of pure Khadi-Silk and cotton, handsome khadi purdahs, saris, counter panes, hand woven sari borders and other household and presentation articles will be held at the Indian Women's Unity Club, above Metro Motors Ltd., Hughes Road, from (to-day) Tuesday to October 2. The sale will be open from 4-30 to 7-30 p.m. The first three days are reserved for members only. It will be open for public on the 30th Sept. and 1st and 2nd October. Women of all communities are cordially invited to attend.

G. I. P. WORKERS DECIDE UPON DIRECT ACTION

Wadi Bunder Formulates Its Demands

EIGHT-HOUR DAY AND OVER-TIME ALLOWANCE

BOMBAY, Monday.

The General Secretary of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union has issued the following statement to the press:—

Public are awre that consequent upon certain arbitrary actions of the Wadi Bundar officials, the staff working at Wadi Bundar resorted to direct action and refused to work more than 8 hours a day. The traffic was consequently seriously dislocated and the offices of the Railway authorities were flooded with public complaints. The G.I.P. Agent realised the gravity of the situation and invited, on his own initiative, the Union to send a deputation to discuss the grievances of the staff concerned.

THEIR DEMANDS.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. R. A. Kedgikar, G. H. Kale and R. R. Patil met the Agent on the 17th inst. and placed on behalf of the Wadi Bunde staff, the following demands before him:—

1. Restoration of previous muster arrangements;
2. Cancellation of punishment inflicted upon the staff for late attendance;
3. Definite procedure to deal with cases of late attendance;
4. Introduction of 8 hours fixed duty; and
5. Grant of over time allowance for extra work put in.

As a result of the deputation, first three demands of the workers were conceded but the rest were turned down arbitrarily and without assigning any reasons.

CHARGE-SHEET TO TIKEKAR

Mr. L. S. Tikekar, a prominent worker of the Union was handed over a charge sheet accusing him of alleged intimidation, in subordination, trespass, interference etc., and demanding of him an explanation as to why he should not be discharged from service. This fresh offensive of the Railway authorities added fuel to the already raging fire and at a meeting held on the 20th inst following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

CALL TO AGENT.

1. In the opinion of this meeting, the charge sheet given to Mr. L. S. Tikekar, a prominent worker of the Union on the 19th inst. is false, vengeful and malicious and is meant only to victimise him for his genuine and legitimate trade Union activities, because it was served upon him at a time when the workers, in response to the Agents's wishes and also to create peaceful and healthy atmosphere had suspended their struggle and also because the Goods Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, by consenting to cancel all the fines inflicted upon the staff and by reverting to the old system of attendance, recognised the righteousness of their cause and genuineness of their grievance. This meeting therefore puts on record its deep sense of resentment at and condemnation of this action of the Goods Superintendent, Wadi Bunder and calls upon the Agent to intervene and cause the charge sheet to be withdrawn forthwith.

THE ULTIMATUM.

2. The result of the meeting between the Agent and the deputation from the Union on the 17th inst. betrays the amazing unwillingness of the Administration to redress the main and vital grievances of the workers in regard to long hours of duty and the consequent intolerable strain upon their health. This meeting therefore resolves that, on and rom Saturday October 1 the Wadi Bunder Workers shall cease working after doing 8 hours legitimate duty, if in the mean time the administration did not:

(1) Withdraw the charge-sheet given to comrade L. S. Tikekar,

(2) Discontinue the present practice of treating Saturdays as "Clearing Days.";

(3) Introduce fixed duty of 8 hours; and

(4) Grant over time allowance for extra work put in.

It is deeply to be regretted that the G.I.P. Authorities, by their rash, unwise and arbitrary actions should compel the staff to resort to direct action and put the public to immense loss and serious inconveniences. The staff are keenly watching the developments at Wadi Bunder and preparations are afoot to render all material help to their Wadi Bunder Comrades in their struggle for 8 hours' duty.

GIRL UNDER LOCK AND KEY

Motor Driver Charged

BOMBAY, Monday.

On a charge of detaining in possession of a minor girl for immoral purposes, Enoch Datta, a motor driver, was arrested by the Gamdevi police on Saturday last. The suspect was produced to-day before Mr. I. N. Menta, Presidency Magistrate, and the police applied for remand of the accused to their custody.

The police state in their application that the girl, who is seventeen years old, left her house at Sandhurst Road at 4 p.m. on September 20. As she did not return till late at night, the parents lodged information with the police that the girl was missing.

On Saturday last the mother of the girl received information that her daughter had been kept under lock and key by a motor driver. Acting on that information, the mother went to a certain building at Chaupathi and finding that her daughter had been locked inside a room informed the Gamdevi police, who broke open the doors of the room and got possession of the girl. Later the accused was arrested.

It is also stated in the application that the girl, who had been to the Chaupati sands, went with the accused to his room on September 20, where he locked her up in a room and misbehaved with her.

The accused objecting to the remand, the magistrate ordered him the accused to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 300, till October 3, and deposit a like amount.

STABBING ON MAHOMEDALI ROAD

Muslim Remanded

BOMBAY, Monday.

Before Mr. G.R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, Ahmad Ebrahim and another Muslim were charged with assault and causing hurt to a Hindu and a Muslim on Saturday last. The police applied for the remand of the accused to their custody.

In their application the police stated that on Saturday evening the accused, along with five others, stabbed a Muslim on Mahomed Ali Road. Half an hour later, they attacked a Hindu on Carnac Road and stabbed him with a knife, after relieving him of his pocket watch and money. The Pydhownie Police who got information of the assault, arrested the accused at 8 p.m. while they were carrying knives. Ahemad had an open knife in his hand, and he had also some injuries on his person. As the police wanted to make further inquiries they wanted to remand the accused.

The second man having been released on bail by the police the Magistrate remanded the first accused to police custody till October 5.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray

Life Devoted To Research And Service Of The Motherland

(BY :EB BONEK.)

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's love for Bengal is provernial and unique but Dr. Prafulla Chandra's love is more deep. Tagore loves what is beautiful and that feeds his Aesthetic Taste and poetic imagination, but to Dr. Ray everything that belongs to Bengal is dear, whether it is good or bad, aesthetic or unaesthetic. If Tagore is an internationalist then Acharya Ray is on Provincialist, Bengal is very dear to him. His love for her is intense, full of ardour and his devotion for her is unique. He is perhaps the greatest living Bengali Patriot,—this is the unanimous opinion that Prevails in the Province.

GUIDE OF THE STUDENTS.

It will not be at all extravagant to say that Dr. Ray's laboratory is the craddle of chemical research in India. As regards other eminent scientists of India it may be said unhesitatingly that they work for their personal fame and name and they are too cautious in divulging the secrets of their research even to their brilliant students—but Dr. Ray has no secret for his students.

He infuses in them the real spirit of a scientist—that is adventure. His laboratory, his private appartment—above all his heart is open to all. To other teachers his ways are stupid. All most all the heads of the chemistry department of all the Indian universities are the product of his laboratory. Dr. Ray in his youth wholeheartedly devoted himself to creating a school of chemistry in India, and his hopes has been fully realized. His is a school of neo-chemistry in India where the aspirant young chemists are nourished, fed and guided by Dr. Ray till they are matured. If he instead of devoting himself wholeheartedly to his students, gave half of the time and energy, he could have won the highest laurel whics a scientist can aspire to win—but nay, like an ancient "Rishi" he sacrificed himself for his pupils.

Once I told him, just after a distinguished Indian scientist was created a Nobel Laureate "It is nothing remarkable you could have won it long ago, if you had concentrated your intellect and energy instead of allowing it to radiate among your students and other sphere of activity." He replied with a quixotic smile "He is not an ideal teacher who craves for his personal distinction, the life of a teacher becomes glorious when he sees his pupils distinguishing."

SOLITARY LIFE OF AN ASCETIC.

It is perhaps widely known that Dr. Ray is a bachelor—and lead-he is not a so-called bachelor in name. Nobody can venture to say—even the people who hate him that his character and conduct is doubtful, every body is of opinion that he is above suspicion. His room is thronged by male and female students—women Congress workers—female teachers, social workers. He would sometimes indulge himself in cutting innocent jjokes with these ladies but no body can deflect discredit on his ascetic character. Once someoody asked him "why didn't he marry"? He replied to the man seriously for storing such a wrong information and asked the man to follow him so as to enable him to introduce the man to Lady Roy He led the man into the library and showing him the books around said "These are the Lady Roys—instead of one, I have the innumerable wives, as I am wedded to all these books."

BENEFACTOR OF THE POOR.

He has dedicated his life in the cause of poor helpless students. From his fairly fat salary of Rs. 2,000 he gives everything in charity to the poor students keeping only Rs. 50 for his personal expenditure. Last Sunday of each month is spent by him in seeing these dependents, who throng his small room in hundreds and he delivers himself the respective amount each requires. Their number is so high that his purse of Rs. 1950 cannot meet the demand, and so he has induced some of the richest citizens of Calcutta to help him in his cause. He begs for the beggers, and has thus immortalized himself as the Prince of Beggers

SIMPLE LI[illegible] AND HIGH T[illegible]NG.

Dr. Ray li[illegible] a small room attached to [illegible]uilding of Calcutta Univers[illegible]ience College the contents of the room being one "rope cot" a table a chair and few almirahs of books. He is a scientist but his mental exhaustation finds relaxation and pleasure in reading books on economics, history and literature. He washes his own clothes, never sends them to Dhobie cleans his own boots, sweeps his own room and cocks not only his food, but for half a dozen of poor students that live with him. Morning he spends in reading dozen of newspapers from all over India his mails which contains innumerable letters, in replying to them (he does it himself) and conducting researches in his laboratory with zeal and energy of youth midday and afternoon nearly five hours he spends in reading books on history, economics etc., in the evening he sees the visitors, businessman and industrialists who come to see him from far and near.

He is a Professor of chemistry but his unique knowledge of economics and history can stand competition with any specialist of those lines. When I last saw him about 4 months back he was busy in writing a book entitled "Economic Ruination of Bengal". Some chapters of the book he read to me and it revealed his unique mastery of economic facts and datas, his deep knowledge of Rural economics and when the book will be published it will be an valuable contribution of a chemist in the field of general economic literature. He is widely read in current continental literature and his present day study is confined in the books on modern China, Turkey, Russia and Italy and for the makers of these modern states he has the highest admiration.

MANY SIDED ACTIVITIES.

His activity does not confine itself in the limited surrounding of University alone. He is a keen industrialist and bussinessman himself and the neucle of the Bengal Chemical Works which was startad by him about a quarter of a century ago to day stands as a first chemical works in Asia. He is associated with almost all the national industries of Bengal and if he is not directly associated with some of them, his advice is sought in every occasion and he as is ever ready to lend his helping hand without least hesitation. He helps them with all his mite and is an strong advocate for industrial regeneration of the country. He is an ardent enthusiastic revivalist of Swadeshi movement second to none perhaps except Mahatma Gandhi and also a great exponent of Charkha.

He spends an hour with charka everyday, and Khaddar is so dear to him that he has started a Khaddar manufacturing centre near Calcutta and the profit of the concern goes to the widows. His fight on the platform and field against the evil cult of untouchability his propogation of widow marriage, his opinion on the question of marriage reform needs no introduction.

The poor and needy know it too well that their grievances will be redressed in no time when they approach Dr. Roy.

The lean, tall, grey haired savant on the threshhold of his 70th year works unceasingly retaining all the demonic energies of youth—behind the active field of politics for the economic betterment of his countryman. His is a life of service in the cause of humanity.

VANIYAMBADI ESSAY COMPETITION RESULTS.

(From A Correspondent).

VANIYAMBADI, Sept. 23.

The following are the results of the Essay Competition held this year under the auspices of the Muslim Society, Vaniyambadi, on the occasion of the Holy Prophet Muhammad's Birthday Celebrations:—

PRIZE WINNERS.

English:—

First—Mr. V. Srinivasan, Triplicane, Madras (Gold Medal).

Second—Mr. A Abdul Ghani, Christian College, Madras (Silver medal).

Third—Miss Ayesha Beebi, Mayen, "Noor Mahal," Cannanore (Silver medal).

Urdu:—

First—Mr. Abdul Malick, Jamia Millia, Delhi (Gold medal).

Second—Mr. Md Abdul Wahab, Hyderabad (Deccan) (Silver medal).

Third—Mr. Ahmedullah Mehseri Bangalori, Jamia Millia, Delhi (Silver medal).

SYMPATHY FOR IRISH PEOPLE

International P. T. And Telepone Conference

"Keen interest was shown by the delegates in the situation in Ireland and they had the greatest sympathy for our people in their present difficulties with England," said Mr. W. Norton, T.D., leader of the Labour Party in the Dail, who returned to Dublin from Lausanne, where he attended the International Postal Telegraph and Telephone Conference

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Mr. Norton attended the Conference as a member of its Executive Council to which he was elected in 1926 and was again unanimously re-elected.

He told an "Irish Press" representative that seventeen countries were represented at the Conference and there was a long series of discussions and reports upon subjects such as the purchasing power of postal staffs, hygiene in the postal service, the suitability or otherwise of post offices.

He did not speak on the present situation but the delegates were very anxious to discuss it and they showed the greatest sympathy with us in our difficulties.

England is debarred from membership as under its Trades Disputes Act of 1927 postal workers in Britain are not allowed to affiliate with any outside bodies

The next International Conference will be in Holland and Mr. Norton hopes to extend an invitation then to have the 1936 Conference held in Dublin.—"The Irish Press."

WORLD MAY NEVER END?

Rival Scientists On Cosmic Rays

The New York Correspondent of the "News Chronicle" writes:

Rival expeditions are trying to establish their theories of the cosmic rays, the proof or disproof of which is of transcendental importance not only to scientists throughout the world who are divided into opposing camps on the subject, but to all mankind.

The expeditions are headed by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, of California, and Professor Arthur H Compton, the University of Chicago physicist and Nobel prize-winner.

In a nutshell, Dr. Millikan believes that the "cosmic" rays reveal that creation is continuous in which case it is held probable that the universe will never die. Professor Compton insists that the rays are electrons which, if demonstrated to be a fact, would shatter all hope of immorality for the material world.

UPPER AIR QUEST

Dr. Millikan with two assistants has just set out on a journey of research that will take him 8,000 miles. He will make Winnipeg his base for experiments to be made in upper air and will continue the tests down through the United States to Texas.

Professor Compton has been completing experiments on the mountain peaks of this country and Hawaii, and during Wednesday's eclipse of the sun he took measurements with his "Cosmic" ray meter within 350 miles of the North Magnetic Pole.

Are Americans Becoming Resigned To Inevitability Of Socialism?

When two or three decades from now a historian looks back on this time, he will probably note as a significant sign the changed attitude of Americans toward the word Socialism. The days are not far distant when it was sufficient to throw every right-thinking citizen of our republic into a frenzy. As late as 1928, did not our Mr. Hoover definitively damn (if the job were not done already) Mr. Smith by proclaiming that the latter's ideas in domestic policy were socialistic, writes Mr. Alex Small in the Paris edition of "Chicago Tribune."

That Americans long out of touch with their own people should use the dread word objectively is only natural. Unaware as they may be of what is going on in Europe, they cannot avoid picking up stray bits of discussion. But what strikes me is that tourists intelligent enough to think about their country and its destiny speak of Socialism with complacency. They may not be enthusiastic, but they no longer go into convulsions of fear.

CLEVERNESS OF MARXIAN PROPAGANDA.

Perhaps it is testimony to the cleverness of Marxian propaganda, perhaps it is merely something in the air, but these people speak as if a socialistic world were inevitable. They therefore are giving hostages to misfortune and discounting its terrors. They say that after all it will not be so bad; in fact, some say that everything essential will reamin. The ruthless and the clever will come out on the top of the heap as they always have. Only, I suppose, with a change in the rules of the game, it will be a different variety of strength and of intelligence which will be successful.

A real Socialist or the militant European variety would hardly be pleased. I suspect by so much complacency. His scheme has its own rigorous, if fantastic, logic. It is to be imposed by the enlightened on the inert masses. The new Jerusalem is to be built by will-power in the service of an idea. Everything, as the Socialist sees it, is about as bad as it can be, but we shall not enter into beatitude by merely folding our hands and letting the Juggernaut roll over us.

THE NEW GOSPEL.

That precisely is the attitude of these Americans. It is to be doubted if the number of converts to the new gospel is to-day in the United States appreciably greater than it was in 1916. What the resigned have been impressed by is the critical side of the Socialist message. They notice the patent absurdity of an economic order which can produce all necessities, and even luxuries, for their fellow-citizens in abundance and which yet leaves millions in want. The patient as they see it, is desperately ill and the best doctors scratch their heads in perplexity. Why not then, try the quack remedy?

SOCIALISM IN SMALL DOSES.

The resigned American takes his Socialism, it seems to me, in very restricted form. He is not stirred by the pacifism and anti-clerical passions which give its driving force to European Socialism. He has no apocalyptic visions of a better humanity, which in one moment will shed the errors, sins, and stupidity of its predecessors. They envisage Socialism merely as control of the industrial and business system by government; that is, by bureaus and bureaucrats.

The more intelligent have few, or no illusions about such a system. They think merely that it is a lesser evil. The whole American people, with the exception of a few incorrigibles, is profoundly disappointed by the mess into which its financial leaders and manufacturing experts have taken it. Incredibly blind in the past, there is little evidence that they are going to show greater wisdom in the future. At the first sign of recovery, they are straining at the least, eager to go down the same reckless road. When the next smashup comes they will probably look about them with naive wonder that anything so unexpected could happen to nice gentlemen with good intentions.

If omnipresent Government control is established in America, the capitalists will have no one but themselves to blame. They have shown no capacity to cooperate among themselves and adapt means to ends. They have not been curious about the highly complicated even mysterious, economic phenomena of our time, but have rather continued to operate as if they were in a vacuum. At moments they have even defied the laws of ordinary arithmetic. Still worse, they have dinned into a whole people their pitiful ideology of production for the sake of production. In the days of his glory the go-getter and he-man poured his aggressive scorn on the intellectual, the critic, and the knocker. Who but himself was the summit of creation?

Nor can he, if he has any sense of humor at all, squeal about Government interference. Who began it? Who but the banker and industrialist has these many years, ever since the Civil War, gone begging to the Government for special privileges? The go-getter is full of enthusiasm for Congress when it helps him to frisk the public, but he roars and becomes a sincere convert to the laws of supply and demand, of free economic operation and the rest, when Congress becomes demagogic and begins to crush him with taxes. It is the old idea of having your cake and eating it too.

CAN'T REFUTE RED ARGUMENTS.

The high-powered leaders of American commerce and industry cannot refute these arguments. There is one thing, and only one which they can do, and that is to mend their manners. If they do that, complacent talk about the inevitability of Socialism will stop in the United States with magic speed. Americans may be disappointed with the capitalist, but they are not yet disgusted. They are not ready to turn to the bureaucrat except in desperation. Let the men who claim to be so brainy concentrate their brains on keeping the machine operating smoothly and calm down their internal din about prosperity. Strange as it may seem to these gentlemen, the American people cannot live on slogans.

The alternative is a Government poking its nose into every life and every business. Perhaps, as the optimists say, that would not be so bad, though I dislike to believe them. Taking one clumsy and slipshod method against another, the present one should have the benefit of the doubt. Even in an attenuated form. Socialism would be an adventure, leading no one knows where. Perhaps in the shakeup the big magnate will end by sweeping the streets. That is what you asked for, George Babbitt.

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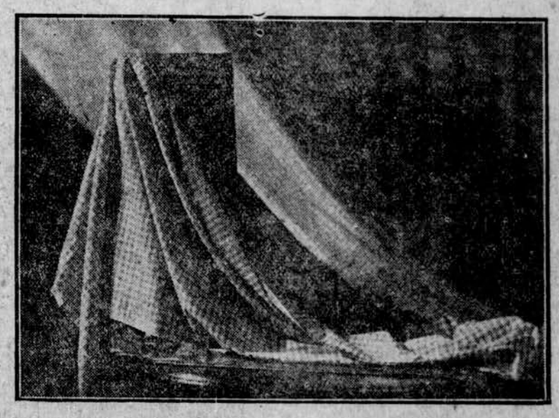

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Awakening In Rajputana

(From A Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, September 24.

In response to Sjt. Rajagopalachariar's appeal, the citizens of Beawar observed fast and offered prayers on the 20th for Gandhiji's long life. Chunilalji Maharaj Jain Muni, appealed to the Mahants and Pujaris of all temples to throw them open for Harijans.

In the morning a huge procession including a considerable number of Harijans started for Sri Raghunathji temple after taking bath in the Bicharli tank joint prayers were offered at the temple and the Pujaris received the Harijans with open arms.

The temples of Mahavir and Swetambaijan also opened their gates to the Harijans.

Saugor Does Not Lag Behind

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Sept. 23.

The local Shrikhande's Vithal Mandir—belonging to the Maharashtrians—a community well-known for its orthodoxy, has been thrown open to the Harijans. The remaining temples are likely to be made accessible for the "Depressed" Classes very shortly.

Sholapur Shrine Thrown Open

(From A Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 24.

The ancient and famous shrine at Sholapur called the "Shri Sidheshwar" has been thrown open to the "untouchables." At a meeting of the Panch Committee of this Devasthan convened on the 23rd instant under the chairmanship of the President Mr. Nagappa A. Abdulpurkar. The following resolution was passed:—

"It is resolved that from coming Monday (26-9-32) the 'Darshan' of God Cidheshwar is made available to caste Hindus and "untouchables" alike from a distance which is lined out; also resolved that the sacred pond round about this shrine should be thrown open to the "untouchables" also for bath and such other uses from the above date and onwards."

C. P. "Depressed Classes" For Joint Electorates

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, September 24.

Seth Govinddass, ex-member of the Council of State and President, Provincial Congress Committee, has received several messages from all parts of Central Provinces saying that the 'depressed classes' are in favour of Joint Electorates. He has sent a cable to the Prime Minister intimating the same message.

C. P. Students' Work For Gandhiji

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, September 24.

About 300 students from colleges and schools are visiting villages to impress on villagers the catastrophy and necessity to save the life of Mahatmaji by every means. Villages in Katol, Umrer, Saoner, Bhandara, Gondia, Ramtek, Hinganghat, Arvi are visited by these students and meetings are organised everywhere. Pledges are taken for removing untouchability and for expressing implicit faith in the Mahatma.

Dhulia Caste Hindus' Appeal

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, September 24.

At a meeting of the 'Depressed Classes', held here on the 23rd instant, a resolution was passed supporting joint electorates and urging the Prime Minister to withdraw separate electorates.

A manifesto has been addressed to the authorities of the temples to throw them open to the 'depressed classes' under the signatures of 500 caste Hindus including about 100 ladies.

40 Arrests For Alleged Dacoity.

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 24.

There have been a series of dacoities in the city, suburbs and the adjoining villages for a long time. Last week a gang of Pathans were arrested and on a search being made in their quarters and the neighbourhood some booty, a revolver and other weapons were traced in the house of an "untouchable" which resulted in 40 arrests.

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IRISH JOURNALISM AND ITS GREAT FIGURES

Davis To Childers

The successful establishment of a large daily newspaper in Ireland, devoted to the service of nationality, is an historic achievement. Since the Great War journalism in countries using the English language has come almost completely into the control of a few great money-making syndicates. In England the independent newspapers are few; and what are called the "national dailies" enter almost every home. Syndicated journalism is bad journalism. Good writing and high principles are sought in vain in sheets which flourish on a base appeal. Yet, so immense are the resources of the syndicated papers, the "national dailies," that the independent papers are being beaten out of the market. Serious writing is giving place to commercialised vulgarity. Ireland, invaded by the syndicated press, and poor, nevertheless has spirit and enterprise and loyalty enough to support a newly established independent journal.

Our country has a high tradition in journalism, writes the Literary Editor of the "Irish Press" in that journal. It resembles France and Spain, countries in which the leading men of letters often devote their talents and their learning to ephemeral writings and consider that the service of public opinion is worthy of it. The Irish chapter in any full history of journalism would demonstrate two truths: first, that Ireland has produced a remarkable proportion of the world's best journalists, from such noted Anglo-Irish writers as Sterne and Steele and Goldsmith to eminent editors, war correspondents and others in America, England and the British Dominions; second, that the same talents, wielded at home by men of genius, have been a powerful weapon in the advancement of the national cause. If Ireland finds credit in names like those of Goldsmith, she glories in the achievements of Davis, Mitchel and Pearse.

BARDS AS JOURNALISTS.

Under the old native civilisation, journalism was a highly honoured profession. Every writer on Gaelic letters agrees that the bards were journalists. They were trained exhaustively in national history; and, like the journalists of the Latin countries, they cultivated the utmost elegance of expression. Their poems, dealing with the nation's affairs, have been compared to leading articles. When a new chief was inaugurated he would entertain the chief bards of the time in order to gain what nowadays would be called "a good press."

Many of the most earnest patriots were found among the bards, and their writings sometimes had the passionate idealism of a Pearse. Everyone knows how Edmund Spenser calls for the harrying of the bards because, as he declared, their poems stirred up the chiefs to battle for freedom, "they themselves being most desirous thereof." Repeatedly the English Deputies drove bards from their lands or slew them—actions which corresopnd to the modern internment of journalists and suppression of newspapers.

IN THE PENAL AGE.

During the Penal Age the popular poets carried on the work of the patriot bards. The songs of defiance which were composed by a farm labourer in the Fews or by a cottier in Munster were winged words that served in default of a printing press to form a public opinion in the outlawed masses, to sustain the hope of deliverance and to keep alive the national culture.

In that age, as I have said, Anglo-Ireland gave to England some of the best journalism in the English tongue—notably in "The Spectator." At home, Swift used the weapon of journalism with the same sinewy English when he wrote against the injustice of the time. In the north such newspapers as "The Belfast Newsletter" and "The Northern Whig" were founded before the century was out: papers which flourish to-day as unpatriotic organs although they were friends of nationality once upon a time. In the Belfast museum to this day there may be seen Republican documents which were printed in the olden offices of the "Newsletter."

A wholly national organ appeared when Robert Simms published "The Northern Star": the organ of the United Irishmen. Samuel Neilson was the editor. This journal was the first to publish contributions in Irish. It was suppressed in 1796.

DAVIS AND THE "NATION."

From this forward, journalism played an immense part in the national movement. The most famous of national journals was the "Nation," which was founded by Thomas Davis, Gavan Duffy and Dillon to propagate the ideals of the Young Irelanders. Davis passionately desired to draw his fellow Protestants away from Unionism and weak Liberalism to nationality, and at the same time to educate the newly emancipated Catholic masses in the arts of self-government. He poured forth articles in which he preached nationality as the only possible basis for Irish prosperity. He called on artists to paint pictures in which the Irish history would be made vivid, on ballad makers to make patriotic songs, on composers to develop our musical tradition, on scholars to investigate the past, and on the commercial classes to combine in the public interest. He retold the story of other countries' struggle for freedom, he wrote on our mineral resources, he planned processions, pleaded for a national theatre and a national university, and argued principles of economics.

The richness and depth of Davis's mind hardly is appreciated even now. Let a reader study Griffith's volume on Davis (Gill), and he will find every quotation full of wisdom. Here, for example, is a single sentence in which the whole problem of the present day finds an answer:

The influence of the possession of a small estate on the family affections, on hardihood, on morals, on patriotism, are great; and the virtue and valour, the faith to God and faith to country of the peoples of Europe are found age after age when hunted from aristocratic Empires, to have taken refuge among the small proprietors in small States.

Davis drew to the "Nation" a host of good writers, and their songs, under the title "The Spirit of the Nation," form a rich part of our poetic heritage. In the "Nation" Davis made his enlightened and powerful plea for the preservation of the Irish language; and had he lived, the Goelic League might not have been necessary fifty years later. He died in 1845, heartbroken by his country's woes.

MITCHEL'S "UNITED IRISHMEN."

John Mitchel took up his work. Mitchel has not left such a range of constructive writings, but he had the same sound social principles and historic vision. He was a greater master of language, and rose to the greatest heights ever reached by an Irish journalist. In 1847 he wrote in the "Nation" what Griffith justly described as the most beautiful and terrible article that has ever come from an Irish pen. It began with a meditation on the beauty of the Irish mountains, and Milton could not write a more sublime prose; then the writer's thoughts turn from the glory of our land and the lovability of its people to the famine, the mortal famine, which even then was obliterating man, woman and child and house and field in the most awful disaster that ever fell upon a nation since the desolation of Jerusalem.

That terrific article (it may be read in Griffith's edition of the "Jail Journal," published by Gill) showed Mitchel as the very soul and voice of Ireland knew the need to revolt if the Famine was not to do what in effect it did Davis was dead and Duffy, then editor of the "Nation," would not go all the way with Mitchel; so Mitchel founded the "United Irishman," called on the people to hold the harvest, and was convicted of treason felony. He was carried into exile and wrote that mighty work, the "Jail Journal"; his policy waited thirty years to be put into effect by the Land League.

THE RISE OF SINN FEIN.

A history of Irish journalism would need next to embrace the Fenian papers, the literary and learned papers in which the Gaelic revival began, and the papers in which Parnell's cause was defended. Here, however, we must come to the second "United Irishman," the paper in which Arthur Griffith carried on the teachings of William Rooney, and generated Sinn Fein. That journal, conducted in the high tide of Griffith's genius, resembled Davis's "Nation" in the range of its constructive work in the attraction of men of genius, and in literary excellence. It was forced out of existence by a libel action, in which Griffith was sentenced to pay damages, but declared that the lion and the unicorn and the whole British menagerie" never would get the money.

"Sinn Fein" was founded to continue the work of the "United Irishman," and continued as a weekly paper until the War, with a brief appearance in 1911 as a small daily sheet. Gavan Duffy tells how eagerly the "Nation" used to be awaited week by week —how people would club together to subscribe six-pence, and how copies would be read to little crowds in the forges. Griffith's papers used to be awaited with the same eagerness by thousands of people all over Ireland, and it may be said that he completely indoctrinated the thinking part of the young generation with the principles of independence. Week in, week out, he preached Protection, and the ending of a state of affairs in which Ireland is but England's stock farm. Again and again he reprinted his essay on List, the German teacher of national economics, and always he taught the same robust social principles as Mitchel and Davis. He detested sentimentality, and had a liberal taste in letters. He attracted to his pages contributions from almost every Irish writer of his day, whatever his politics.

In two respects Griffith differed from other Nationalists. The Labour men disliked his bias for capitalism, even although it was for the older capitalism which foreran mass production. The physical force party was not satisfied, like him, to seek a return to Grattan's Parliament and the dual monarchy. "Irish Freedom" was founded in 1911 (and still exists) to pursue the complete Republican programme. Some of Pearse's noblest and most constructive writings appeared in this vigorous monthly.

The War drew all Irish groups together in a demand for independence, and now Griffith in a series of papers, "Scissors and Paste, Nationality; and "Young Ireland," fought with his terse, lucid pen, never surpassed in polemical journalism, an intellectual battle in which he defeated England again and again. He evaded suppression and censorship, published the inside secrets of the Castle, smashed enemy propaganda, and once made the world laugh by exposing the trickery of the "hand-picked" Convention under the pretence that he was writing about German rule in Esthonia.

WITH PEN AND GUN.

As we think of those years, can we fail also to recall such papers as "The Spark" and Honesty, which fed a hungry nation with hope of freedom? Who can forget a number which appeared on the eve of Easter Week, and rose to prophetic heights of promise of a new heroic age in an essay that was written, probably, by Pearse himself as he prepared for sacrifice? From 1916 to 1921 the pen was the ally of the gun.

When the conflict rose to its height, one more notable master of national journalism rose in Ireland—Erskine Childers. He it was who organised Irish propaganda in its two wings. There was the war bulletin printed secretly throughout the conflict (like the 'Libre Belgique' during the German occupation), to make Republican successes known at home and to expose enemy falsehoods. Secondly, there was the world-wide diffusion of facts about the struggle for freedom. But for the skill and courage with which this was done, the Republican movement would have been crushed in blood. When, however, newspapers in every continent were publishing the truth about the shooting of civilians, the burning of Cork and the murder of prisoners, and when British Consuls were telegraphing to London daily accounts of the collapse of British prestige, the Imperialist Government found itself embarrassed to such a degree that it was forced to lower its arms and to depend on the hope of splitting Irishmen in the Council Chamber.

THE TASK BEFORE US.

Such then, from the "Northern Star" to the "Irish Bulletin," is the story of how Irish genius has used the pen in the cause of freedom. When "The Irish Press" was founded, its purpose was to carry on both the campaign of Mitchel for freedom and the constructive work of Davis in the rebuilding of a complete Irish nationhood. This paper speaks six times a week to nearly 100,000 readers where the historic journals of the past spoke only once a week to 7,000 or 8,000 at the most. Yet' if it has so much larger a scope, it is fighting against enemies which the past never knew. No anti-national daily newspapers poured over Ireland from abroad in former days and a powerful popular tradition of nationality still lived.

If anyone wishes to estimate the place of "The Irish Press" in the nation's life to-day, let him ask himself how the nation would have fared in the difficulties of this year and under the present attack upon Irish commerce, if "The Irish Press" did not exist to make known the Irish case.

INDIA IS HEAVILY TAXED

Mr. N. Chinoy On Motor Traffic

Mr. Noormohomed Chinoy, in the course of his speech at the Western India Automobile Association dinner held at the W. I. T. C., Poona, on Friday, said:—

Our President has just given you the figures of taxation in this country as affecting the motorists and compared them with similar figures of taxation in Europe, and from these figures you will have realised that India is very heavily taxed. During my recent trip to Europe, I had various opportunities of observing the conditions of the roads over there and the great facilities afforded to the motorists and I am inclined to think that considering the facilities which motorists enjoy in Europe, the taxation there as compared to the taxation in India cannot be called very heavy.

TAX ON PETROL

There is, in addition to other taxes, a taxi of two annas per gallon on petrol and what return do we get from the Government by way of roads or other facilities? The tax on petrol which was specially intended for the provision of more roads and better roads is being utilised for the maintenance of old roads.

Of course, we know that this is a temporary loan to Government but one does not know and in fact there is no guarantee as to when this loan is likely to be utilised for the purpose for which the amount was originally collected.

Our President has referred to the possibility of the heavy taxation of motor vehicles being favoured by Government as a protective measure for railways because they are doing badly and are State-owned. This view seems to gather strength from happenings in different parts of the country. Railway Traffic has really been hit hard, but surely that is no reason why motor transport should receive a set back at the hands of the authorities concerned.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION TO BE ENCOURAGED.

As a matter of fact, railway facilities in this country are admittedly inadequate and if motor transportation supplies the long-felt want of the public Government ought, in my opinion, to give every encouragement to the owners of buses and cars. What, however, do we find? Just yesterday I received a letter from one of my branch managers informing me that sales of new vehicles have been retarded as a result of the resolution of the Bombay Government directing that toll should be levied for every outward trip made during the same day in the case of all trade motor lorries whether private or plying for hire and not once in 24 hours as hitherto. This means that, if a vehicle makes five trips during 24 hours, the expenditure, by way of toll which is one rupee per trip over, there will be five rupees per day. I leave it to you to judge whether this taxation can be justified on any grounds except perhaps financial bankruptcy.

"HELP TO RAILWAY TRAFFIC"

Then in several districts the numbers of motor buses plying for hire have been rigorously restricted and no more licenses are going to be issued. These restrictions cut off all competition and deprive several hundred people of their chance of making a meagre livelihood for themselves. I cannot understand why in the name of Public Safety, people should be prevented from running buses when they are really entitled to adopt bus service as their vocation if they so choose. To my mind all these pin-pricks in the sides of the bus owners are intended to indirectly help the railways keep their traffic.

LACK OF FUNDS.

You are aware and have just heard of the work that this Association has been doing for many years past. We know W. I.A.A. has not been able to give the same service as the A.A. of England gives, but I may frankly say that this is due more to lack of funds than to any other reason. I sincerely trust that every member of the W.I.A.A. will consider it his pleasant duty to try and secure as many more members for our Association as possible.

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'The yellow can with the soldier and the black band'

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu—Bhadarva Vad 12, 1988.
Muslim—Jamadil Vvval 25, 1351.
Parsi—Farvandin 21, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 28m.
Sunset—6h. 32m.
High Tide—10-04, 22-02.
Low Tide 3-16, 16-16.
Phases of Moon—New moon 30th Sept. 11h. 0m. a.m. First Quarter 7th Oct. 1h. 35m. a.m. Full moon 14th Oct. 6h. 48m. p.m.
Improvements Comittee, 4-10 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football: Manchesters vs. Bangalore Muslims, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY. September 28.

Municipal Standing Committeee, 4-10 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football: Duke of Wellingtons vs. Beds and Herts, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 29.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME 1-10 a.m. Selection of Gramophone Records, 5 p.m. Ladies' Half Hour Talk by Mai Valerkar on Womein in Maratni Fictions" (in Marathi), 7 p.m. Book Talk by "The Bookman, 9-10 p.m News in Hindu, 9-20 p.m. Popular Songs by Bai Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jureos' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

CITY BENGALI RESIDENTS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay will be held at the residence of Mr. S. C. Banerjee, Fountain Hall Sleater Road, to-morrow Wednesday at 8-30 p.m. to consider the question of allowing the "Untouchables" for offering prayers etc. in the ensuing Durga Puja ceremony.

H. H. SHANKARCHARAYA'S LCETURE.—H. H. Shankarcharaya, (Dr. Kurtakoti) will deliver a lecture on "Untouchabilitp" to-day 27th at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hari Keshav Kokhale Hall, Shankarwadi, Deccani Brahmin Sabha, Girgaum.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—In connection with the 99th anniversary of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Mr. M. R. Krishnaswami will deliver a public lecture on "Ram Mohan, a seeker after Truth" in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) On the same day and at the same time the Anniversary will be celebrated in Lakhami Nappoo Hall, Matunga, Mr. B. B. Keskar (in Marathi) and Prof. R. Protapgiri (in English) will address on "Ram Mohan and his Message" under the Presidentship of Mr. K. Natarajan.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M

MAURICE LEBLANC'S NOVEL!

Beau Brummel, super-thief! A crook who loved divinely. He'll set feminine hearts aflutter as he steals love and jewels with equal charm!

Guerchard, the bulldog of the Paris police! When other tricks failed, he used a lovely lady's charms as a snare!

YOU MUST SEE

JOHN AND LIONEL BARRYMORE

on the screen for the first time TOGETHER in

ARSENE LUPIN

with KAREN MORLEY JOHN MILJAN

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

ALSO SHOWING "THE PAJAMA PARTY" A Rollicking Comedy

SENSATIONAL TURN IN THAVER MANSION CASE

Prosecution Says Parsi Girl Has Turned Hostile Witness

POLICE OFFICER PULLED UP FOR NOT MAKING PROPER ENTRIES

BOMBAY, Monday.

Interesting evidence was recorded to-day by Mr. I. N Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Girgaon, in the case in which Behram Nusserwanji Mehta, a young Parsi stands charged with causing grievous hurt to Mr. Dattaram Ajinkya on the night of August 20.

This case is an offshot of the tragedy in which P. V. Kulkarni who was engaged to a Parsi girl committed suicide.

BROUGHT BLEEDING

Sub-Inspector Kothawala stated that on August 20, he was on duty at the Lamington Road Police Station from 9 p.m. Just when he was leaving for the Pathe Cinema hearing that there was some disturbance there, he saw the complainant and the accused being brough to the station by some constables. The complainant and the accused being brought to the station by some constables. The complainant was bleeding profusely from the head. After asking the complainant one or two questions he sent him to the hospital to be treated and made the accused sit in the station and left for the Pathe Cinema.

A 'PHONE CALL.

When he returned from the Pathe Cinema, at about 10-35 he had a 'phone call from one Mr. W. D. Thakore saying that some Parsis were creating trouble at Thavar Mansions, Queen's Road. He went to the place with some police constables but found nobody there. Then he went to Mr. Kulkarni's room where Mr. Kulkarni and Miss Abadan were sitting. Miss Aloo Abadan was excited and crying. He noticed a slight swelling on her nose. On being questioned she stated that four Parsis assaulted her.

DELAY IN ENTERING COMPLAINT IN DIARY.

Magistrate to Witness:—Why did you not make diary entry when the complainant and the accused were first brought to the station"—"Because I had to hurry up to the Pathe Cinema as I heard there was some trouble there."

"Have you made a diary entry of what happened at the Pathe Cinema?"—"No." As I found there was nothing serious there.

So you made the Diary entry at 11-20 p.m. while the complainant was brought to your notice at 9-30?—"Yes."

"You thought that Miss Abadan's complaint was a non-cognisable one? What did you think of this complaint?"—"I did not make up my mind."

ACCUSED ALLOWED TO GO.

The witness further stated that after taking down the complaint he asked the complainant to come on Monday or Tuesday and also allowed the accused to go.

Magistrate:—Why did you allow the accused to go away?—"Because he denied having assaulted the complainant and he had been brought to the station only for enquiries. Moreover the accused was staying near the station."

"Is that one of the reasons why you allowed him to go?"—"No Sir. I thought I could get him whenever I wanted him."

CALLED BY INSPECTOR BIRD.

Continuing his evidence the witness stated that on Monday at 9 a.m. he was sent for by Inspector Bird. When he went in he found that the complainant and Mr. Manker (Police Prosecutor, and a relative of the complainant) sitting in the room. Inspector Bird asked the witness to treat the complaint of Ajinkya as a cognisable offence. As the complainant showed some defiant attitude towards him, he requested the Inspector to depute some other officer to take up the case. Then Deputy Inspector Deshpande took charge of the case.

Cross-examined by the defence counsel the witness stated that the complainant did not point out the accused as one of his assailants when he came to the station.

Questioned by the Magistrate the witness stated that his reason for letting the accused was not because he was a Parsi. He did not like to be in charge of the case as the complainant had remarked that he was a Parsi and the accused was also a Parsi. He admitted that he committed a mistake in not keeping the diary entries properly and agreed with the Magistrate that the way in which it had been entered would lead to a misunderstanding, about the time of the offence.

A HOSTILE WITNESS?

When the Magistrate asked the Police Prosecutor to call his next witness, Mr. Elias said that his next witness on the Charge Sheet was Miss Aloo Abadan. But now this witness had turned hostile towards the prosecution and he did not want to call her unless the Court pressed for it. The Magistrate said that she must be called and if the prosecution found that she was giving evidence hostile to them, the prosecutor might inform the Court.

Miss Abadan then stepped into the witness box and stated that she lived with her parents at Khetwadi. She knew Mr. Kulkarni.

Witness then stated that she had filed a declaration in the same court on August 4. She left her parents and went and lived with Kulkarni at the Thavar Mansions. She lived with Mr. Kulkarni for two months for they were engaged and she had agreed to marry him.

THAVAR MANSION INCIDENT.

Questioned by the Prosecutor she said that quite a sensation had been created amongst her community due to her declaration. On August 20 she was in her room. Mr. Kulkarni had left the place at 9-30 p.m. Just after a few minutes someone came and knocked at the door. She asked twice as to who it was and no response came from the other side. The third time a voice from the other side asked her if Mr. Kulkarni was in. On her saying no, she was told they had an urgent message to deliver to him.

MASKED MAN AND PARSIS.

As soon as she opened the door a man, who had masked his face signalled to some others to come in. Four of them, all Parsis entered the room. The masked man assaulted her on the face and threw her down. On her screaming, he thrust a handkerchief into her mouth and began assaulting her. She was lying on the floor with face downwards. After 10 minutes she heard a voice asking the masked man to remove the handkerchief from his refusing to do so, somebody removed the handkerchief from her mouth when she opened her eyes and saw that it was the accused who was removing the kerchief from her mouth. When the kerchief was removed she screamed again and the masked man again attempted to assault her when the accused intervened and told the masked man not to assault her. The masked man threatened to kill her if she married Kulkarni and all four of them left the room.

A series of questions were put to the witness at this stage by the Magistrate.

Magistrate: "Could you identify the three others who came with the masked man on that night?" "I might."

Look round and see if there is anyone here in Court? "No none."

"Look round on all sides?—Witness looked all round and pointing the accused said:—"This is the man who saved me!"

"Did you know the accused before?" "No."

"Then what was the intention of the accused to have come to your rescue?" "I don't know."

As soon as the accused asked the masked man not to assault you, he immediately stopped. Is that so?" "Yes."

As the Magistrate wanted to see the place of the assault, the case was postponed for further hearing till September 30.

Mr. J. S. Chiniwala appeared for the defence while the prosecution was conducted by Mr. Elias, Police Prosecutor.

THE RIALTO

TO MEET POPULAR DEMAND

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-15 AND 9-30 P. M.

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer GREATEST PICTURE

BEN-HUR

With

RAMON NOVARRO

And A CAST OF 150,000

MALAVIYAJI LEAVES FOR POONA

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Pandit Govind Malaviya, his secretary, left Bombay for Poona on Monday night on receipt of the news that Gandhiji had broken his fast. They will interview Gandhiji in the Yeravda Jail, and are expected to return to Bombay to-day (Tuesday).

ORTHODOXY TUMBLE CITY'S CITADELS OF DOWN

(C[illegible] on page 1)

wer for the uplift of the of the "Depressed" classes." He had complete faith in Mahatma's advocacy of their cause but it was upto the other Hindus to help him in this great worw.

The function terminated after offering prayers and distribution of "prasad"

A little earlier anoher 50-year old atemple knogn as Vithoba-Rukumai" temple at Reay Road was also thrown open to the Harijans. The ceremony was performd by Mr. Koliwadarkar a member of the "Depressed" class community before a large gathering.

Nar-Narayen Temple Thrown Open

Ladies belonging to Shri Gandhi Seva Sena accompanied by about 50 boys and girls of the "Depressed" Classes marched in a procession from Seth Ranchhoddas Kanji's Wadi, Girgaum, Back Road, to Shri Nar Narayan Temple, Kalbadevi Road, which was thrown open to the members of the "Depressed" Classes on Monday evening. The boys and girls marched along singing 'Kirtans' and 'Bhajans'. They distributed 'prasad' all along the road which the enthusiastic crowd freely accepted.

Prominent in the procession were Lady Setalvad, Lady Mehta, Mrs. Rameshnadas Birla and others. The procession dispersed after saying "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai."

WILL THEY IGNORE PUBLIC OPINION?

Appeal To Trustees Of Kalaram Mandir

Messrs. J. D. Ttu and R. S. Vaidya, write:—

We have great pleasure in announcing that the general opinion of the devotees and visitors to the "Kala Ram" mandir at Thakurdwar is much in favour of throwing the temple open to the so-called "untouchables." At an attempt at assessing the public opinion yesterday in the temple premises, it was found that 206 devotees were in favour and only 79 against opening the temple to the "untouchables."

It is to be noted that all the signatories to the voting paper were above 20 years of age. In consideration of the general desire of the public, will the trustees of the temple follow the wise example and timely action of the Trustees of various other temples in Bombay and open this temple to the "untouchables"?

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Sept. 26.	
Previous Closing	3.46 3/8
To-day's Closing	345 5/16

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept. 26.	
Previous Closing	3.46 3/8
To-day's Opening	3.46 1/8
To-day's Closing	3.45 5/16

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau. 21 Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, Sept. 26.	
Previous Closing Rate	7.30
To-day's Opening Rate	7.44
Difference	plus .14
To-day's Closing Rate	7.34
Difference	plus .4

BROACH EXPECTATION.

April/May	Rs. 224

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

Liverpool, Sept. 26.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.67
To-day's Opening Rate	5.80
Difference	plus .13
To-day's Closing Rate	5.88
Difference	plus .21

37th Emergency Council Sent To Jail

Flag Salutation Sequel

BOMBAY. Monday.

Bhagwandas Umedram (President), Lalbhai Desai and Karsandas Ratansy (Secretaries) of 37th Emergency Council were placed before Mr. D N D Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate third court, today, in connection with the Flag Salutation on Sunday. Five other volunteers, who took part with the accused, were also arrested. They all pleaded guilty and were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30/ or in default six weeks further imprisonment.

Karsandas Ratansy was then charged separately for disobeying the order of the Commissioner of Police. The accused was arrested in August last and was subsequently released with an order to report himself to the police every day, in which he failed.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, the sentenced to run concurrently.

CONGRESS CELEBRATION BANNED

Tonight's Chowpatty Meeting Prohibited By Commissioner

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has issued the following order Under Section 23, Sub-section 3 of the Bombay City Police Act, No. IV of 1902.

"Whereas it has been brought to my notice that the Emergency Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, which has been declared unlawful by Government, has published leaflets advocating "hartal" on the 27th September 1932 and convening a mass meeting on the Chowpatty Sands at 6 p.m. that evening, and whereas I, Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, consider that the prohibition of such mass demonstrations organised by an unlawful body is necessary for the preservation of the public peace, I do hereby prohibit, under the powers vested in me by Section 23, sub-section 3, of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902, the holding of the aforesaid meeting at Chowpatty.

P. A. KELLY,
"Commissioner of Police."

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 26.	
Silver Ready	17 13/16
Higher	1/8
Silver Forward	17 15/16
Higher	1/8

Market:—India and China. bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 26.			
Spot	.....	56	2 0
Asho		56	6 0
Kartak		56	12 0
Gold	.....	29	4 0
Guinea	.....	18	6 0

STOP PRESS

HOW GANDHIJI BROKE HIS FAST.

POONA, Sept. 26.

A copy of the Premier's reply was handed to Mahatma Gandhi about 4-15 p.m. He read through it lying on the cot and thought about it for some time. Then without a word he handed it over to friends who read it and discussed it among themselves, Mahatma Gandhi taking little part.

He then asked them to explain the meaning of the statement and they all unanimously expressed the opinion that it was thoroughly satisfactory and that there was no reason for continuing the fast.

Gandhiji listened to them and said that everything might be got ready for breaking the fast. Poet Tagore sang a song from his Gitanjali in a low voice. One of the 'C" class prisoners who was present also sang. The whole gathering then joined in singing Gandhiji's favourite hymn, descriptive of the true "Vaishnav."

Fruits were then distributed to children. Mrs. Kamala Nehru crushed two sweet lime fruits into a glass which she handed to Mahatma Gandhi with a slightly unsteady hand. Mahatma Gandhi slowly sipped it, sitting on the cot, supported by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Mahadeo Desai.

The fast entered upon with only two intimate associates present, was broken at what amounted to a re-union, surrounded by nearly 100 near relations and friends.—A. P.

Gujerat Milk For Bombay

CORPORATION DECIDES TO GRANT SUBSIDY TO PRASAD & CO.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday finally decided the question of the milk supply to the city and approved of the amendment of Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram to grant subsidy to Messrs. B. Parsad and Co. in three instalments of Rs. 57,000 to be spread over three years, viz: Rs. 20,000 in the first year, Rs. 20,000 in the second year and Rs. 17,000 in the third year.

GUJARAT MILK FOR CITY.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker in supporting the amendment of Mr. Boman-Behram said it was the Bombay Municipality who first promised to grant a subsidy and they must now abide by their promise. Then it was argued, said Mr. Goregaokar that Messrs. B. Prasad and Co. would only supply 10,000 lbs milk a day against the demand of the city of 3,00,000 lbs. a day. Mr. Goregaoker pointed out that the municipality in their advertisement wanted 10,000 lbs in the first instance and therefore Messrs. B. Prasad and Co. oxered that quantity. If B. Prasad and Co. received proper encouragement, they might supply even 50,000 lbs a day or more.

"NOTHING TO SUFFER."

Then it was stated by some members that the supply of milk may turn out bad or the company may fail. To this, Mr. Goregaoker replied that if the milk was bad, the Municipal Analist will return it and nobody was under obligation to buy it. If the company failed, the corporation had nothing to suffer inasmuch as they had to pay only Rs. 20,000 at the end of the year, and that too if the company had worked and supplied the milk for one year. This will solve not only the milk problem but also economical problem, said Mr. Goregaoker. The present practice was to buy a buffalo and after nine months to sell it away to a butcher for Rs. 20 or Rs. 30. Every month 800 to 900 buffaloes were thus slaughtered at Bandra. The milk supply from Gujarat will stop this slaughter of animals.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi also supported the amendment of Mr. Boman-Behram and said if they can got water and electric energy from miles away, he failed to see why they should not get milk from Gujarat.

CITY'S HUGE LOSS?

Mr. H. A. Lalji opposed the proposition and the amendments as he thought it would involve the Bombay Municipality a loss of revenue to the extent of Rs. 2,25,000 and grain dealers will suffer loss to the extent of Rs. 17 lacs. The question was put to the vote at the fag end of the day and the amendment of Mr. Boman Behram was taken to a division and carried by 38 votes against 27.

"INDIA'S NATIONAL ASSET."

The Mayor at the outset announced that he had sent the following cable to the Premier in regard to Mahatmaji:

To the Prime Minister, London:

On behalf Bombay Citizens, I urge immediate acceptance of Poona agreement and relieve intense public anxiety 'Mahatma Gandhi's life, India's national asset.—Chandavarkar, Mayor.

GANDHI WEEK

Mrs. K. Nehru Will Sell Khaddar To-day

Sjt. V. V. Jirajani, Agent, A. I. S. A., Bombay, issues the following appeal:—

Nothing will be so soothing to Mahatmaji, undergoing a momentous sacrifice at the Yerawda Jail, as intense propaganda and record sales of Khaddar during the Khadi Week, organised as a part of his Jayanti celebrations.

To achieve that goal, Smt. Kamala Nehru will personally sell Khaddar on Euesday evening (27-9-32) at the All India Spinners' Association Office Hall, (Bhatia Mahajan Wadi) between 5 and 6-30 p.m.

We hope that the citizens and especially the ladies will utilize most this opportunity in buying Khaddar from such a distinguished saleswoman as Smt. Kamaladevi Nehru. All are cordially invited to attend the Khadi sales punctually at 5 p.m.

How Khadi Money Is Distributed

The following figures are given publicity with a view to help the purchasers of Khadi during this Week to have a glimpse in the real distribution of the money spent in Khaddar. Of course, the purchasers will derive great satisfaction when they will realize that they are directly helping the poorest among us.

The farmer As. 3-9; the ginner As. 0-6; the carder As. 1-9; the spinner As. 3-9; the weaver As. 4-9; the washerman As. 0-6; the trader anna 1. The total comes to Re. 1.

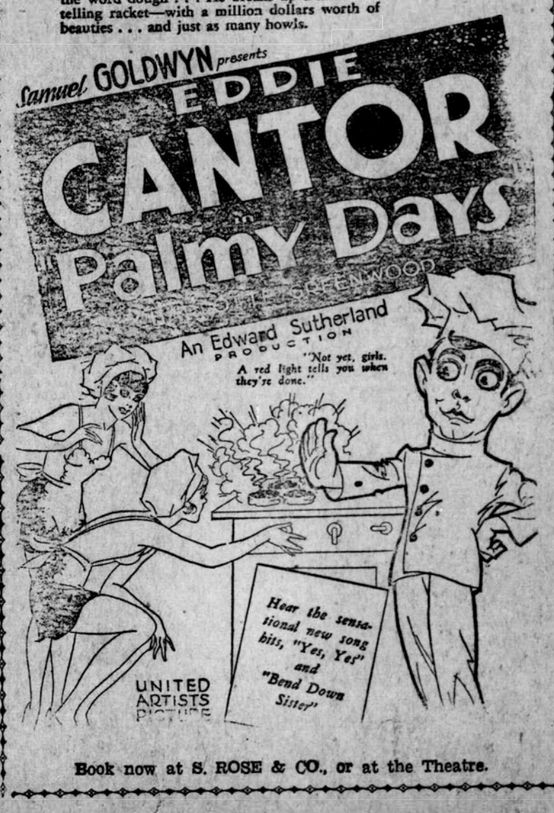
M. R. FREE DISPENSARY.—The number of patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ended 17th September was 353; of these 230 were males and 123 females.

PATHE Everyday 3-30, 6-30 & 10

STILL THE BEST THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

It Out-Whoops "Whoopee"!

An efficiency expert in a doughnut factory . . . A go-getter from the word dough . . . He breaks up a million-dollar fortune-telling racket—with a million dollars worth of beauties . . . and just as many howls.


Samuel GOLDWYN presents
EDDIE
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Palmy Days
An Edward Sutherland PRODUCTION
"Not yet, girls. A red light tells you when they're done."
Hear the sensational new song hits, "Yes, Yes" and "Bend Down Sister"
UNITED ARTISTS

Book now at S. ROSE & CO., or at the Theatre.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1932

REAL STRUGGLE TO COME

Millions in India and abroad have rejoiced to learn that the British Government have so promptly accepted the Poona Agreement to the extent that it affects the Communal Award and that, in consequence, Mahatma Gandhi has broken his fast. Credit is due to the Premier, the Cabinet, the Government of India and the Provincial Governments concerned for the promptness they have displayed in the matter. They have rendered a service to India and the nation is grateful.

A DOUBLE TRIUMPH.

The conclusion of the Pact and its immediate acceptance by Government is a double triumph, of which both Gandhiji and the other signatories may well be proud. It is a triumph also for the country for, without the backing and stimulus of public opinion, it would not have been possible.

But in the hour of jubilation we must not forget the heavy responsibility that still rests on the Hindus and of which Gandhiji has thought necessary to remind the public in the statement he issued on Sunday, at a time when it was difficult for him to speak above a whisper.

THE REAL STRUGGLE.

"The real part of the settlement," he says in this statement, "is now to come and whilst, if the Premier accepts the settlement, in toto, my fast must end, the real struggle for me only begins now." He evidently refers to the duty of abolishing Untouchability itself and has already informed his fellow-workers that,

> "If this fast is broken in virtue of the Cabinet's satisfactory answer, it would be put in suspension, but sure as fate it will be taken up again if the part to be performed by the Caste Hindus is not well played during the coming months."

MUST BE SUPPRESSED.

While opinions may vary on the propriety of undertaking a fast to abolish untouchability, they should not vary among sane persons about the desirability of finally suppressing that evil in the shortest possible time. No language can be too strong to condemn the evil.

It is no exaggeration to say that untouchability is more truly 'Satanic' than any other institution that has plagued this country. And its 'Satanic' feature is nowhere more discernible than in the fact that there are still many persons who believe in 'Untouchability' as part of their religion and who never-the-less pose as people of advanced views.

TREMENDOUS AWAKENING.

Fortunately for the country and for Hinduism, the number of such persons is rapidly dwindling. Apart from the progress made during the last few years, Gandhiji's fast has achieved nothing short of a miracle, the signs of which one finds in the daily reports of temples and wells and other places, public and private, being thrown open to the "Untouchables."

Gandhiji himself, a very hard critic, is moved to say: "The tremendous awakening that has taken place during the five days fills me with the hope that orthodoxy will surpass itself and rid Hinduism of the canker of 'Untouchability' which is eating into its vitals." It is up to the Caste Hindus to keep up the movement till 'Untouchability' is ended. To do that is a clear implication of the Agreement which they have so enthusiastically hailed and supported.

ORTHODOXY MUST YIELD.

It is good to learn that the Bombay Conference has undertaken to provide the machinery and the necessary funds to carry on a country-wide intensive campaign against 'Untouchability'. We know that the cause will not lack either for workers or funds. And we are fully confident that, if all or most of those who themselves condemn 'Untouchability' earnestly and consistently carry out their beliefs in their daily lives, orthodoxy cannot but yield to the force of their example.

As regards the machinery for the necessary propaganda, our own suggestion is that there should be organised immediately an independent all-India institution called, say, the All-India Anti-Untouchability League, like the All-India Spinners' Association or the Prohibition League of India, consisting of members and workers pledged to devote themselves mostly, if not exclusively, to the cause of removing 'Untouchability.' Those leaders who are at Poona may well consult Gandhiji with regard to the organisation, if they are permitted to do so now.

THE NEXT STEP.

While on the subject of this one happy agreement, we cannot but express once again the hope that the spirit of compromise and accommodation that has yielded such excellent results in a comparatively limited field may yield even greater results in the wider sphere of national unity. And, for the task of taking the initiative in an effort to achieve such unity we cannot imagine one more fitted than Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Is it too much to hope that one great triumph will lead up to another?

The Better Course

The President of the Delhi Session of the Hindu Mahasabha is no great believer in adult franchise; the sheet-anchor of the Congress demand to solve the communal problem and no supporter of the Premier's Communal Award, as he thinks it is partial and altogether one-sided. Yet he advises Hindus not to boycott new councils, because such a step will "not only be futile, but suicidal." The whole of Mr. N. C. Kelkar's speech is a reasoned, sustained indictment of the Communal Award and he accomplishes his task with characteristic acumen and incisiveness. But he runs away from the logical conclusion of such a speech, as he evidently fears that, if Hindus boycott the legislatures, others might take advantage of their absence and do them wrong.

Though a Hindu Mahasabha President may be expected to speak in this vein, it would have been wiser for Mr. Kelkar to have devoted his attention more to the task which he had placed before himself, because we believe that Hindu-Muslim relations, bad as they are, are not likely to be improved by such speeches, and it is wiser to avoid them, though the temptation may be great. Having said this, we entirely agree with Mr. Kelkar's pungent and unsparing criticism of the Premier's Award and the make-believe discussions at the two Round Table Conferences. We also agree that the Premier and his Government made ample use of the minorities as against the Hindu community. They not only disrupted the whole Indian community, but divided the Hindus among themselves, perhaps because they were more advanced and politically-minded than other communities.

UNEXPECTED HOPE.

We cannot but confess that running through Mr. Kelkar's lengthy speech there is an intense spirit of pessimism, perhaps for good reasons. We agree with Mr. Kelkar that "instead of putting forward the bogus offer of accepting solution only by agreement" the Premier might have applied the principles which the League of Nations has used with such success in the case of European minorities. But that would not have suited the Premier, for "agreements are not possible when a dominant and interested third party keeps the strings of patronage in its own hand, and knows that the profit of the game lies in discord anl disagreement." These may be hard words, but perhaps justified in the circumstances. Mr. Kelkar has "a clear idea as to how wholly unsatisfactory the constitution of the councils will be." He fears that these legislatures will be turned into communal bear-gardens, where the interests of individuals or religious groups will predominate over those of the country. He, hopes, however, that in course of time it may be possible to bring about a community of interest on a political or economic basis, though how and why he hopes for such a consummation from the new councils he does not tell us.

ESSENCE OF WISDOM.

Mr. Kelkar's misfortune is that he looks at everything not from the wider, broader, outlook of a Nationalist, but from the narrow angle of a communalist. No wonder, therefore, he talks of the Hindus as "a beleaguered community, whose one aim ought to be to fight the Muslims, ..without which the former are bound to go down in the political battle." We must tell Mr. Kelkar that however, popular such views may be in certain quarters, the essence of wisdom lies in coming to an understanding between Indians themselves, as has been done only two days ago between the Hindus, and thus, instead of fighting between themselves over trivial things to join their forces and fight the battle of India's freedom.

ABIDING UNDERSTANDING WANTED.

For ourselves, we see no alternative to such a course, as our quarrels are not only disheartening the country, but lengthening the road to our final goal. Is it wise, therefore, for Hindus to adopt an attitude of both defence and offence in relation to other sister communities, instead of coming to some kind of abiding understanding between themselves and confiding in each other? Mr. Kelkar thinks it is hopeless to expect such a change of heart from others. But a little introspection will teach him that the fault lies on both sides, and, if it is possible to come to an agreement with the Depressed Classes, it is equally possible to settle all the outstanding differences between Hindus and Muslims. This is a goal for which no sacrifice is too great and no amount of effort could be wasted. Let Mr. Kelkar and his friends, instead of helping a policy of further disruption, take to new methods and we can assure them that their labours will not be in vain.

AN OPEN LETTER TO ORTHODOX CASTE HINDUS

Has Untouchability A Religious Sanction?

(By P. K. PENDSE, M.A., LL.M.)

Mahatma Gandhi declared a "fast unto death" to secure recognition of the fact that the "depressed" class were an integral portion of the Hindu community. His action compelled a number of caste Hindus to revise their attitude towards this class. It is necessary to ask the caste Hindus the question—whether they do believe, in all seriousness, that untouchability is after all a religious institution sanctioned by the Vedas. From recent reports in Bombay it appears that heads of some sectarian religious institutions have strongly protested against the admission of untouchables into their temples purely on religious grounds. This protest is due mainly to the ignorance of true religious principles and want of discrimination between religion and social customs. The masses follow religious heads blindly and have neither the mind nor the ability to extricate themselves from the abyss of the so-called religious customs.

LATER EXCRESCENCE.

Untouchability was never a religious institution of the Hindus. It is inconsistent with the transcendental philosophy of the Vedic poets. It is an excrescence of a later growth in the history of Hindu religion. It is not part of the Hindu religion at all. It is impossible to conceive that the Vedic seer with his pantheism could have made any invidious distinction among God's creatures. According to the Vedic poets 'Shudras' are as much God-created as any caste Hindus. In the ancient scriptures we do not find any water-tight compartments. The proletariat was never regarded as the creation of the Devil. On the contrary there are distinct references in the Vedic Hymns showing that Nishadas (Aborigines) were included within the pale of Hindu religion. Every caste Hindu, while praying to the Solar Deity morning and evening invokes his beneficent influence and protecting eye to preserve and guide the five classes. The word "Panch Kristi" is explained by the most orthodox Vedic commentator Sayana to mean the four castes and the Nishadas (Aboriginies), as the fifth caste.

NOT "LOW" BUT FIFTH CASTE.

In many other Vedic passages the word "Punch Jana" is similarly explained by Acharya Sayana. This also explains why the untouchables are called "Punchams" in some parts of India; because they constitute the fifth caste. But the use of the words "Punch Krishti" and "Puncha Jana" denoting the whole Vedic population in the Rigveda leads to the inevitable conclusion that "Nishadas" or the untouchables were not regarded by the VVedic poets as beyond the limits of caste hegemony. In the course of ages the crust of unmeaning sacerdotalism grew by silent accretion over the primitive, simple purity of Vedic thoughts and became hardened into a religious fossil which was mistaken by superstitious Hindus as the bedrock of Hinduism.

ACHARYA IN A FIX.

The great Acharya Shankar in one of his sacred hymns pictured himself as going to Benares on pilgrimage. On his way he met a Chandala couple coming towards him and promptly ordered them to clear out of his way. In fact, the couple was the God and Goddess Shankar and Parvati in the garb of Chandalas which was assumed specially to put Shankar's philosophy to test. The couple argued that there was no difference according to his own philosophy between his body and their bodies, between his soul and their souls.

ADMITS HIS MISTAKE.

"Was there any distinction between the sun's reflection in the pure and holy waters of the Ganges and that in the private well of a Chandala? Was there any distinction between the sky enclosed within a gold pot and that within an earthen jar? Then way, Oh you holy Brahmin, order us to clear away from the path?" This was their pertinent query. In the end the most charitable and learned Acharya had to admit his mistake and declare that the real thing that counts is the purity of the heart and excellence of the head. Sterling merit is the thing to be worshipped in the man. Birth, caste, creed or religion counts for nothing. And in all seriousness the great Acharya Shankar had to bow down and declare that real greatness lies in magnanimity of heart and soul and wherever one finds this, whether in a Brahmin or in a Chandala, one ought to make such a person his 'Guru.'

"Birth is a pure accident, my merits are of my own making." Shri Krishna in his Divine Song, the Gita, teaches that division of castes is based upon the natural aptitude and merits of man and not upon birth and lays down that even the meanest of the mean can hope to be saved and advises us not to despise any human being. Shankara's philosophy goes beyond this and extends the principle to the whole animal and vegetable kingdom and opines that even matter, which we regard as dead, is not really dead but is part and parcel of the Universal Spirit.

WHAT 'SMRITIS' EMPHASISE.

Hinduism is essentially an organic growth. It is 'Sanatan" or permanent in the sense that its principles are fixed and as stable as a pre-historic rock. It is "Sanatan" or permanent in the sense that its origin is now known. Let us be proud that we are holding thesae principles from times immemorial and that they have stood the onslaught of enemies from outside and from inside. But let us not go with the false conceit that all conceivable outward forms and religious customs have been there immutably from the Vedic times. Even the 'Smritis,' our religious books, admit that religious customs change in every "Yuga," age, province and family.

REFORM FROM WITHIN.

These customs are in a state of flux and we have every right to change by a majority vote. Acharya Shankara was the greatest reformer of his day. He dealt a death-blow to the Mimansa doctrine that salvation could only be attained by the slaughter of animals in a sacrifice. He declares that true religion lies in "knowing thyself well" and in experiencing an essential identity of body and soul, of the individual with the whole universe. Hinduism always finds out its own Messiah who works from within and accomplishes reform and development, without a schism as if the whole fabric was a natural organism. The institution of animal sacrifice was the Old Testament of Brahmanism, while Shankara built upon the ancient Vedic foundation his new religion without creating a schism and he completely succeeded in his object of reform. Now let us put the organic filaments of Hinduism in motion and evolve essential reforms from within without any adventitious aid.

Time has now come to show to the whole world that we Hindus can achieve a truly bloodless revolution in our social and religious polity by the sheer force of true religious faith and liberal ideas.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Breaking Their Own Record

The Madras Presidency is notorious for its measures—and the way they are put into operation. —against the Civil Disobedience movement. But the authorities apparently wish to break their own record and now it has been notified that "No officer or servant of a Local Board who is convicted of a political offence, shall be retained in the service of the Board except with the special sanction of the Local Government." When the disability against candidates for Local Board election has been removed only lately in Madras we do not know why servants of the Boards are to be penalised in this manner. What is good for members, who are virtually masters, should be good also for servants! In Calcutta too, the Minister asked the Corporation to do a bit of C.I.D. work for the spiritual benefit of the teachers. We had thought that the Ordinances by themselves were enough to make persons eternally loyal; then where is the necessity for these flank attacks?

Colossal Cost Of Meerut.

So far Rs. 16,54,000 have been spent on the Meerut Trial by the Central Government, and, no doubt, the different Provincial Governments, who have taken an equally keen interest in the future of the accused have spent considerable sums. Out of this colossal amount, the defence cost only a paltry Rs. 31,126 and the balance fell to the lot of the prosecution. The case is not yet over, and whatever the judgment, there are bound to be appeals to the High Court and, there will be demands for more money from the harassed taxpayer at a time when he has none even for himself and his starving family. And then, perhaps, there will be further appeals, and so the trial will drag on eternally. This must be a record trial of its kind in India, both as regards the length, the number of accused and the colossal expenditure.

A Timely Pamphlet.

Mr. R. V. Pathare has done a timely service to the cause of removal of untouchability by publishing a pamphlet in Marathi containing a brief account of the origin of untouchability and numerous scriptural text against that institution. It is entitled "Mahatmaji's Sacrifice and the Untouchables' Early History". Those who are guided by the dictates of their own conscience and reason in all social and religious matters do not much need the authority of scriptural texts to strengthen their convictions but they may find such texts helpful in removing the prejudices and superstitious beliefs of the orthodox people.

"A Mild Cane-Charge."

It is reported that, when a procession of about 200 ladies of Ras, a well-known village in Kaira District was taken out on Gandhiji's 'Fast Day,' the police ordered them to disperse and that when the ladies did not comply with the order "a mild cane-charge" was made, as a result of which five ladies, including the leaders received injuries. If the facts are as reported, it must be presumed that the police feared that an army of as many as 200 ladies would be a grave menace to the peace and tranquillity of the village and possibly through it of the country. However, the women of the famous village are inured to hardships and sacrifice, and while an undisturbed procession would probably not have been noted even in the adjoining village, it will now be duly noted by the whole country. The zeal and loyalty of the police may be usefully tempered with a larger bit of commonsense.

Government's Responsibility.

Replying to Mr. Thampan in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Haig said that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is suffering from tuberculosis and has lost forty pounds in weight. It is possible that his present condition is largely due to his treatment and the conditions in jail for several months and to the lack of timely and adequate medical attention. Will Government release him now at least or do they want to wait till he gets much worse? As under Ordinance regime a man can be "detained" without trial, they may conveniently release him and re-jail him when he gets well.

NAGPUR VOTES FOR REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

NAGPUR, Sept. 26.

Speaking at a public meeting here under the presidency of Dr. Khare, Mr. Kanitkar said that definite efforts to elicit public opinion had been made by the Gandhi Fast Prevention Committee.

As a result many caste Hindus were found to favour the abolition of untouchability and the majority of the "Depressed" classes excepting a small section of the Mahars to favour joint eletorates at Nagpur.

Figures for other places have not yet come in.

(Continued from Column 7 the same item of news in exactly the same phraseology three times in yesterday's "Times of India" on three different pages. We couldn't beat it if we tried.

Tipsy Cake

We willingly accord recognition to the promptness with which Government announced their decision on the Poona Agreement But it rather takes our breath away to be told that Mr. Haig's announcement in the Assembly made at the first possible moment shows the "eargerness of Government to assist the process of handing over the administration of the country to the control of the people." Such is the deduction of the dear Babe of B. B.

* * * *

Should we be touched to tears or moved to ribald laughter at this pathetic demonstration of eagerness to give India independence?

* * * *

A somewhat dull meeting of the League of Nations, says Reuter, is expected this week, although Disarmament will not be discussed. Sir John Simon will still be there to smother any attempt at liveliness with his oppressive and forbidding oratory.

* * * *

Maulana Shaukat Ali has now announced his final conditions for the surrender of the Muslim demand for separate electorates the first of which is that the public debt of 900 crores must be cleared.

We have always felt that the Maulana would sooner or later make things easy for a settlement with the Congress, which has already decided that the public debt should be repudiated.

* * * *

When the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha Session at Delhi was circulated in English, ladies in the gallery tore up the copies and hurled the scraps of paper down on the delegates.

Amidst the confusion some voices were heard calling "Telegu, Telugu" and "Tamil, Tamil". The Chairman, holding discretion to be the better part of valour, then delivered his speech in Hindi—usual "tutti-futti" variety we presume.

* * * *

Contesting the view that flogging is a relic of barbarism—which it calls clap-trap—the "Times of India" asks "Why should the law and society be at pains to provide only polite and pleasant punishments for malefactors of this type." We would like to know what are the "polite and pleasant punishments" of this sort of clap-trap.

* * * *

We cannot help thinking that all the "Congress hirelings" must have been rounded up and jailed by now. Only Congressmen are left.

* * * *

As the boat on which the Indian Cricketers are coming to Bombay is expected to arrive in the evening that welcome luncheon is to be turned into a dinner. The charge for the dinner Rs. 7 per head, will remain the same, nor will there be any alteration in the arrangements if the steamer is delayed and the dinner has to be turned into a breakfast or 'chota hazri'.

* * * *

"There will be no closed dinner meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay this evening, as formerly announced."

Rather belated but no doubt well-meant.

* * * *

As if there were not enough noise in the world a woman scientist in England has discovered that some new noises can be produced by the contact of a block of ice with various metals. Appropriately enough the contact of a brass rod with a solid block of carbon dioxide produced a noise like the wailing of a child, recalling the famous—and foolish—dictum of King Solomon.

* * * *

On the other hand the emission of a low bass noise when the block was placed against a silver cake stand seems incongruous. There should have been a cry of childish joy here.

* * * *

The simplicity of the explanation of these phenomena—known for ages to people handling ice—was explained to the audience of learned scientists at the meeting of the British Association. The vibrations are produced, said the distinguished lady, by the heat of the metal coming into contact with carbon dioxide.

Nothing so impresses us so much as the spectacle of one learned scientist demonstrating to a congregation of other learned scientists that black is black or that two and two make four.

* * * *

Accidents as we know will happen in the best conducted newspaper offices, being mostly due to inadvertence or carelessness But excess of zeal must have been responsible for the printing of

(Continued in column 6).

RESTORE RIGHTS OF NEWSPAPERS!

Assembly's Duty To Champion Liberty Of Press

(By B. G. HORNIMAN)

Now that the hectic excitement caused by the Mahatma's fast is dying down—though I do not suggest that enthusiasm for abolition of 'Untouchability' is waning—we may take the opportunity of turning our attention to some other important questions which have not been removed from the arena of controversy and public apprehension by the settlement at Poona, or are likely to be by any other settlement that may follow in its train.

Not the least of these is the question of the liberty of the Press. In fact I should rate it at the present moment as the most important of all liberties essential to the power of the people in conducting legitimate activities for the attainment of national freedom, as well as for the general protection of the public from the abuses likely to arise from legislation which arms the Executive with drastic and unusual powers.

FUNCTION OF THE PRESS.

The function of the Press, as I have often been constrained to point out for the edification and instruction of officialdom in this country—though I am afraid with little effect and less profit—as a guardian of the public interest and the public safety, is, or should be, one of special importance in a country where free institutions have as yet been very slightly developed, where the Government is not responsible to the people, where the Executive possesses drastic powers and the Police, instead of being under the administration of popularly elected local authorities, form a close preserve of pampered favourites of the Government.

And by special importance I mean of greater importance than in countries where responsibility of the Government to the people and popularly elected legislatures and municipal bodies in themselves provide nearly all the protection that the people can need. And yet, we find, that in India, this protection by the Press in the absence of the forms of protection incidental to democratic institutions which I have just mentioned, is less free than in democratic countries and is being continually subjected to new and galling restrictions.

NATURAL BUT DANGEROUS.

The paradox is in a sense natural. But that does not lessen the essential need that we should place it in the forefront of the undesirable and dangerous phenomena of a bureaucratic administration, the removal of which is essential for the prosecution of political activity and the protection of the people from the abuse of official power.

It is natural because the innate tendency of a bureaucracy is to resent criticism. It regards itself as perfect and is conscientiously imbued with the conviction that it can do no wrong. So, like the kings of old, who suffered from the same delusion, it believes in the suppression of criticism to the utmost extent possible and would suppress it altogether if it could.

NOT PECULIAR TO INDIA.

The phenomenon is not peculiar to India. It exists in all countries in the civilised world. But in countries where democracy prevails and Government departments are ruled by responsible ministers the bureaucracy is kept under control.

The greater paradox in [illegible] of India is that, [illegible] ruled by an alien Power, which boasts that it leads the world in the administration of impartial justice and its beneficent application of the principles of liberty and freedom to the governance of the peoples under its control, we find that the liberty of association and freedom of the press are sought to be restricted by laws for which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any part of the civilised world.

HISTORY OF PRESS REPRESSION.

The history of the Press in India is a story of repeated attacks on its liberty by repressive laws. Intervals of comparative freedom there have been, but the bureaucracy always returns to the attack with measures which effectively place the Press at its mercy. These periodical assaults on the liberty of the Press do not need recapitulation.

THE "ORDINANCE BILL".

The "Ordinance" Bill which is now before the Assembly contains a provision for "the better control of the Press" which exceeds anything which has been attempted to be imposed on the Press since the Crown took over the reins of Government from the East India Company.

It provides for the complete protection of the various administrations in the country from any criticism which their executive heads may deem to be inconvenient. Bad as the Press Act of 1910 was, it did not approach in its severity and comprehensiveness these provisions which the Government now seek to incorporate in the statute law.

As emergency measures to deal with a specific danger in the form of a political movement directed against ordered government—I am putting it from the Government point of view—they were bad enough. As part of the ordinary law of the land they will be absolutely intolerable and make the performance of their legitimate functions by newspapers and other public journals an impossibility.

HOARE'S PROMISE.

Soon after the Emergency Powers Ordinance was promulgated, the Secretary of State assured the House of Commons that the provisions for the control of the Press would be used only to deal with incitements to violence or encouragement of Civil Disobedience activities. They were not to be used to stifle hostile criticism of the Government. But the bureaucracy have never allowed themselves to be hampered by considerations of this kind.

Shortly after, the Bombay High Court ruled that the provisions of the Ordinance were so comprehensive as to embrace any charge of misconduct of Government and at the same time held that charges of misconduct of officers of Government constituted charges of misconduct of Government.

NOT LIKELY!

It was not likely that the bureaucracy would resist the temptation to make the utmost use of the amazing powers which the High Court held them to possess. Within four months of the undertaking of the Secretary of State and within two months of this ruling of the High Court, they demanded security from the "Bombay Chronicle" for an article which, though it criticised the Government in strong terms, had no application or reference of any kind to Civil Disobedience activities, contained no incitement to disorder but, on the contrary, blamed the authorities for not having promptly taken measures to put down disorder which they were afterwards compelled to take. And no appeal against this action would have succeeded, because, although the Ordinance was promulgated to deal with Civil Disobedience activities there was nothing in its terms to prevent these powers being applied to criticism of the acts of Government in any other respect whatsoever.

THE NEW MENACE.

And now we have the Home Member telling us in the Assembly, that this new Bill is intended to arm the Executive with powers to deal with Terrorism, Communism and Civil Disobedience. But there is nothing to prevent these powers being used in the future, as they have been in the past, to penalise newspapers that indulge in strong criticism of acts of Government or their officials in any sphere of their activities.

It means, even, that a newspaper cannot expose a scandalous case of misconduct on the part of an official without taking the risk of action against it under this extraordinary law, which it is now proposed to make part of the ordinary law. It sets up an effective screen round the administration behind which almost anything can take place unknown to the public. No ordinary newspaper which is not prepared to face a demand for deposit of security, forfeiture of security and perhaps, ultimate confiscation of the press or prohibition of republication without permission of Government, could possibly afford to take the risk.

MENACE TO THE COUNTRY.

That such legislation is a menace to the public and a danger to the administration itself should be obvious to all but the most hardened bureaucrats. And whatever the Assembly may do with this Bill, it is obviously their duty in the public interest to eliminate these clauses for "the better control of the Press."

A year ago the Bill that was introduced for the control of the Press was so emasculated by opposition and amendment in the Assembly as to confine its operation exclusively to incitements to violent crime and expressions of admiration for such crime.

By a stroke of the pen the Viceroy in the Ordinance of last January extended the provisions of the Act so as to include every kind of matter that a newspaper could publish, so far as the acts of Government are concerned. And now it is proposed that this omnibus clause shall be placed on the Statute Book.

ELECTED MEMBERS' DUTY.

If the elected members of the Assembly do their duty they will repeat their performance of a year ago and at least eliminate from the Bill every provision for the control of the Press that cannot be construed as applying only to the publication of matter likely to assist unlawful activities.

Even then the provisions of the Bill, dealing with the Press will be superfluous, for the ordinary law contained in the Codes is sufficient to punish and prevent the publication of improper matter.

The gag must be removed from legitimate criticism and newspapers must be freed from restrictions that prevent them from exercising their legitimate functions of comment and publication of matters which ought to be published for the protection of the public and in the interests of good government and clean administration.

SETHNA WARNS TERRORISTS

(Continued from page 1.)

difficult to speak with reserve. The crime under review was committed at a social gathering when people had assembled on Saturday evening.

He had known East Bengal for long and had watched since 1904 the revolutionary movement growing with increasing intensity. The crime was such as would unbalance even the most sane mind.

"The feeling which a crime of this description raises is designated by terms 'seeing red'. That feeling we do not want to be roused. I hope this House will endorse unanimously the resolution and if the Government of India requires any support of any kind however drastic (a voice 'not') to deal with such crime we shall give it full support.

Kunwar Raghbir Singh associated the United India Party with the resolution and added that it was a shame that such a crime was committed when the great Indian leader was fasting and preaching non-violence.

Mr. Ghuznavi hoped the resolution would lighten the burden of grief of those who had suffered. He added that they should not merely condemn the crime but also the speeches and writings of those who extol murderers as martyrs and patriots. (Applause.)

EUROPEAN LEADER HAS INSULTED US!

He held that the policy of inaction and vacillation was responsible for these murders and was proceeding to quote from a newspaper when Mr. B. Das interrupted, "the European leader has insulted us. Is it desirable on such occasion to introduce controversial matters?"

Mr. Ghuznavi said that he was about to mention that leaflets had been distributed in Calcutta asking Indians to murder every European man and woman and also Indian supporters of the Government.

Mr. Gyaparsad Singh said that these murderous outrages must be condemned unreservedly (applause), but while condemning them he strongly deprecated those henchmen of the Government who were utilising the occasion by bringing in controversial politics.

The president intervened and said "I very much regret that on such a solemn occasion any sentiment or views should be given expression to which do not bear directly on the motion of the Leader of the House (applause)."

MOTION CARRIED.

In the opinion of the Chair sufficient discussion has taken place and in putting the motion to House the Chair wishes to associate itself with all that has fallen from the members on the occasion of great sorrow, having regard to the real interests of our motherland."

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

The House then took up the consideration of the Ordinance Bill.

"SETTING BACK HANDS OF PROGRESS"

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

There was a fair attendance in the Council of State which reassembled to consider four non-official resolutions.

Sir B. L. Mitter having gone down to the Assembly in connection with the Criminal Law Bill, Sir Frank Noyce was sworn in and became leader.

Mr. A. B. Reid was also sworn in.

At the outset Sir Frank Noyce read out, amidst cheers, Government's statement on the Poona Agreement.

CHITTAGONG OUTRAGE.

Questions were then answered after which Sir Frank Noyce moved an official resolution expressing deep sense of horror at and placing on record strong condemnation of terrorist outrage perpetrated on the night of the 24th at Pahartali (Chittagong) and requesting the President to convey the Council's sympathy to the families of the victims and the wounded persons.

As news of this outrage was received only this morning by members Sir Frank Noyce read out a telegram from the Bengal Government containing the Chittagong District Magistrate's message stating "bombs and guns were used by attackers, reported to be about ten in number, and one woman was killed and four other women and seven men were wounded. One woman terrorist was killed. Troops and police are out searching for the raiders."

Sir Frank Noyce was brief in moving his resolution. He felt sure the House would express very stern condemnation of this insensate and brutal outrage.

EXCELLING PAST RECORDS.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy remarked that this distardly and revolting crime excelled all past records in the history of crimes in this country.

SETHNA WARNS TERRORISTS.

Sir P. C. Sethna warned terrorists that they would be greatly mistaken if they thought that by such deeds the Britishers would be driven out of this country or be cowed down. On the other hand such acts would only set back the hands of progress. But if reforms were expedited and introduced in a liberal measure then the present discontent would be greatly allayed and the forces of anarchy might be indirectly suppressed.

Mr. G. A. Natesan (Madras), Mr. Hussain Imam (Bihar), Mr. F. C. Dutt (Assam), Mr. Ramsaran Das and Syed Abdul Hafeez (Bengal) and Mr. H. M. Mehta (Bombay) joined in vehemently condemning the outrage at a time when all people were bending their energies for a solution of the constitutional issue.

BENTHALL AGGRIEVED.

Mr. Benthall (Bengal Chamber of Commerce) who was a Round Table Conference Delegate described the crime as insensate and cowardly. As one whose family was connected with Bengal for more than 100 years he was grieved that her fair name had once again been smirched before the world.

Holding up a Red pamphlet in Bengali print, believed to have been posted to every official, advocating the slaughter of non-official and official Europeans Mr. Benthall said:

WON'T FRIGHTEN BRITISHERS.

"The Chittagong outrage is but the first fruit of this leaflet. If the organisers of the movement think that by such acts intended to terrorise the Britishers they will frighten them into conceding something which they do not believe to be merited or just or workable they will be greatly mistaken. Already the world has seen the example of men who have left service for many years and are living in comfort, coming back dauntless to resume the work with the people among whom they have spent their life and for whom they are prepared to sacrifice their lives, and there are many more ready to take their places. (Applause). I hope the House will support any drastic measures that Government may deem necessary to put down the evil.

The campaign of terrorism will render it more than difficult for us to carry out liberal reforms for which so many including myself have worked. If responsibility is handed over to the people before the movement is crushed there will be no democracy and no selfgovernment but it will be government only by terrorism and Ministers and legislators will live under the shadow of revolvers and bombs and their acts will be dictated accordingly. Moreover it will not be confined to one province. Every one in India should unmistakably condemn this act of terrorists."

The President associated the Chair with the resolution which was carried without any dissentient voice.—A. P.

ROUND-UP OF DACOIT GANG

SMART WORK BY MAHIM POLICE

BOMBAY, Monday.

A smart arrest of two burglers by an Officer of the Mahim Police station on Saturday last, led to the round-up of a gang of burlars, who are alleged to have carried on their trade in all parts of the city for the last few months.

The arrested persons are all christians and property worth more than Rs. 2,000 has been recovered by the police.

The Mahim Police have been keeping watch for the last few days on certain persons on the suspicion that they were connected with many of the burglaries that were committed in the city.

SHADOWED AND ARRESTED.

On Saturday last one Bernard Kardoz and Khaitan Lobo, who were being watched by the police started in the afternoon from Bhoiwada, it is alleged with the intention of committing a burglary at Fatter Bunder.

Sergeant Race of the Mahim Police followed them. They first went to Wadala and from there they came back and taking a tram got down at Phaiton Road near Bori Bunder. The Police Officer who had been watching their movements himself, got down from the tram and immediately put them under arrest. On a search of their person one of them was found to have a jemmy with him.

NAIGAUM CHAWLS RAIDED.

The same night, Inspector Karnik of the Mahim Police Station with some other officers raided the Naigaum Chawls where it was suspected the members of the gang were residing and arrested five other Christians who are said to belong to the same gang as the two others who had been arrested earlier during the day. On a search of their rooms, the police recovered jewels, clothes and cash all amounting to more than Rs. 2,000.

It is stated that articles looted are from different places in the city like Colaba, Grant Road and Parsi Bazar.

UNTOUCHABILITY ABOLITION WEEK

Appeal For Intensive Propaganda Through Prayers, Processions And Meetings

POONA, Sept. 26.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and Babu Rajendra Prasad have issued the following statement to the press:—

The nation has left nothing undone to make the British Premier recall his decision regarding the representation of the despressed classes in the future legislatures of the country and save Mahatma Gandhi's life. We appeal to every man and woman in the country to offer thanks to God Almighty

"UNTOUCHABILITY ABOLITION WEEK."

It is proposed that the week beginning from September 27 and ending on October 2 known as "Gandhi Jayanti Week" shall be observed as "Untouchability Abolition Week". We hope and trust that during that signal week under the purifying influence of Mahatmaji's great sacrificial fast we shall have gone far to undo the sin which we have been guilty of for ages.

We rejoice at the agreement which has been reached without one dissentient voice, but we should remember that all the terms and implications therein have yet to be fulfilled before God. Let us then devote this Untouchability Abolition Week sincerely to realise these duties and give ourselves body and soul to their furfilment in the fullest measure. That is possible at once.

On Tuesday, the 27th in every town and village throughout the country there should be meetings of all classes of people to congratulate all those who have brought about the settlement and to confirm it on behalf of the so-called high and untouchable castes and demand the recall of separate electorates within the Hindu community so as to give back Mahatmaji's precious life to the nation.

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY.

Sept. 27, be it remefbered, is Mahatmaji's birthday according to the Hindu calender and if we save him now it is truly a rebirth. On October 2 there should be again meetings all over the country duly confirming the settlement in full on behalf of all sections of the Hindu Community including the depressed classes and the minutes should be formally recorded and sent up to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

DAILY PROGRAMME.

Throughout the week and on these two days there should be a daily programme for the removal of untouchability. It is this daily programme and truthful unexaggerated reports of its fulfilment from all parts of the country that will even after receipt of the Premier's withdrawal of his decision and Mahatmaji's breaking the fast thereupon put joy into his soul and strength into his famished frame. Each locality may devise its own programme but with this single end in view.

OFFER JOINT PRAYERS.

Joint prayers for health and strength to Mahatmaji every day should be a principal feature, those prayer meetings including men and women of the so-called depressed classes may be held in the precincts of temples wherever the necessary consent may be secured. Processions should be organised of caste people into the untouchable quarters and "vice versa" carrying the glad tidings of the settlement into every nook and corner of the country and celebrating the heart-change. Wherever the necessary consent can be secured the ceremonial openings of temples, wells, etc. should be another prominent feature of the programme of the week.

STUDENTS' DUTY.

Throughout the week individuals should invite members of the so-called depressed classes to their houses for pansupari. This affords an opportunity to students and other young men individually as well as collectively to make a solid contribution to the cause by their effective and enthusiastic work. Bhajan parties sankirtans and kathas should be organised to which members of the depressed classes should be particularly invited. Fraternisation by visits to the residences of the so-called untouchables especially on the part of women would be of great value.

INTENSIVE PROPAGANDA.

Appeals should be made by literature, meetings, placards, bhajan parties, etc. to end the curse of untouchability. Signatures should be secured during the week for memorials to be forwarded to the trustees of temples, heads of mutts and religious communities and public institutions and abolishing distinctions against the so-called untouchables. Every form of intensive propaganda within the creed of non-violence should be vigorously employed during this week and men and women induced to sign pledges of abolition. Let no one talk of difficulties. The call has come and the time is ripe for the abolition of untouchability once for all.—A. P.

MAHASABHA RATIFIES POONA PACT

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25.

Mr. Radhakumud Mukherji moving a resolution on the communal award urged the adoption of the procedure adopted by the League of Nations as embodied in the Minorities Guarantee Treaty to which both India and England were committed as parties.

Dr. Moonje winding up the discussions said that the Mahasabha was committed to the Moonje-Rajah Pact but in the view of Mahatma Gandhi's fast and the agreement arrived at with the "Depressed" classes the Mahasabha stood by the reservation of seats.

The Mahasabha next adopted a resolution against the separation of Sind proposed by Mr. Viromal Begraj and supported by Mr. Ramanand Chatterji who said that Bengal always paid for deficit Provinces.

The Mahasabha next adopted a series of resolutions on Kashmir warning the Government against Muslim alliance placing Hindus in a worse position than Muslim subjects of a Muslim Prince.

A dozen more resolutions were adopted, the important among those being one urging the Hindus to organise for military training for the defence of their country.

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ORTHODOXY BEGINS TO MOVE?

Temples Fall At Trumpet's Blast

SHAKING OFF THE SHACKLES OF UNTOUCHABILITY

(From A Correspondent)
KOLHAPUR Sept. 26.

A meeting of 7,000 citizens of Kolhapur was held on Ratachapar presided over by Bapu Saheb Shrinbnde. It passed a resolution throwing open all public temples to the "untouchables."

Mr. Madhavrao Bagal made a speech in recommending the resolution. Rao Bahadur Panditrao, late Chief Judge, supported the resolution but requested the meeting to respect the feelings of the orthodox members of the community and observe a certain common agreed limit as suggested by Mr. Tayasaheb Kelkar in order to "preserve the purity and holiness of the leity."

Mr. Bagal with Mahatmaji's photo headed a party of untouchables, went inside Amibai's temple up to the common limit and returned. Dr. Balkrishna, and Rao Bahadur Panditrao accompanied the party. Dr. Balkrishna spoke last, describing the historic importance of the day and thanked the citizens and Chhatrapati Maharaja. An untouchable leader Mr. Powar, expressed the grateful thanks of his community for the innovation.

MEENAKSHI TEMPLE

MADURA, Sept. 24.

At a public meeting it was resolved to appeal to the Madura Meenakshi Temple authorities to allow all classes, including the untouchables and Depressed Classes, to worship the deity in the temple. An appeal signed by representative citizens was issued to-day, exhorting the temple trustees and others concerned, particularly orthodox Hindus, immediately to throw open the doors of the Meenakshi Temple to the Depressed Classes, thereby creating confidence among them and giving an effective lead to other South Indian temples.—A. P.

AT SAVANTVADI

(From a Correspondent).
SAPANTIPADI, Sept. 26.

A public meeting attended by nearly 3,000 Hindu residents of Savantvadi, passed yesterday by an overwhelming majority a resolution for opening the temples of Shri Vithal to the Depressed Classes. The people thereupon proceeded to the temple with the "untouchables" where they conducted a Bhajan. The temple of Vithoba was opened on Tuesday last.

SINDHI TEMPLE

The famous temple of Sindhis residing in Bombay, which is known by the name of "Mataki Wadi" and which is situated at Grant Road, opposite to the Super Cinema will be thrown open to-day at 7 p.m. to the Depressed Classes.

Wardha Falls In Line

WARDHA, Sept. 26.

At a monster public meeting (From A Correspondent) held at Wardha, last night, a resolution of the Ram Mandir Managing Committee to throw open the temple to "untouchables" was approved by an overwhelming majority.

Other temples are expected to follow suit.

CASTE IN HOTELS TO GO

COIMBATORE, Sept. 24.

At yesterday's meetings of the Municipal Council, it was resolved that licenses should be issued only to those coffee clubs and hotels where there is no restriction of admission on the ground of caste or creed.—A. P.

VILE PARLE SOCIAL GATHERING

(From A Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Sept. 26.

A social gathering was held yesterday at Krishna Building, Vile Parle (East) in co-operation with Harijans. It was a great success. 'Bhangis' of Vile Parle and Mahars of Santa Cruz numbering 75 in all have freely moved in the whole building and more than 150 members joined in the "Social Dinner". Prominent members of Vile Parle Bhagini Samaj were present.

After the Dinner, a big procession was started and it terminated after offering prayers for Mahatmaji's long life.

TELUGU LEADERS THANK SANATANISTS

Kamatipura Temples To Be Thrown Open?

Sjt. S. L. Silam and S. B. Awar writes:

We are glad to be able to announce that our appeal to the Youth of the Telugu Munurwar community had a speedy and splendid response and in the meeting of the community held yesterday (Sunday), a resolution permitting the "Untouchables" to enter the temples of the community was passed unanimously. We take this opportunity of expressing our heartfelt thanks to all the members of the community especially to the young generation who attended the meeting yesterday in large numbers and showed great enthusiasm. We also express our feelings of gratitude to the few Sanatanists who without any trouble agreed to support the resolution and did solution now is forwarded to the support it in the end. The retrustees for giving immediate effect to it.

We are confident that the temple gates in Kamathipura will be opened to the Depressed Classes in 2 or 3 days.

"COURAGEOUS CASTE HINDUS"

Two Temples At Sholapur Thrown Open

(From A Correspondent).
SHOLAPUR, Sept. 26.

Two public temples in Sadar Bazar, Sholapur, Shri Hanuman and Shri Ram were opened this morning to the "untouchables" in the presence of a large and representative gathering at the hands of Rao Bahadur Mulay, Municipal President who congratulated the caste Hindus of the locality for courageously coming forward in obedience to Mahatmaji's call to duty and removing centuries'-old blot on Hinduism.

Rao Saheb Soni on behalf of the temple panchas thanked all after being photographed.

TREMENDOUS AWAKENING IN C. P

Several Temples And Wells Thrown Open

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Sept. 25.

Reports from all parts of the province show that there has been a tremendous awakening in the Hindu community during the last week in consequence of Gandhiji's fast. Depressed classes at Saugor, Jubbulpur, Raipur and Gondia have declared their faith in Gandhiji's leadership and the caste Hindus have for their part opened numberless temples and wells for use of the suppressed classes.

Will Amraoti Temple Trustees Lag Behind?

(From A Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, Sept. 26.

At a Mammoth meeting held here yesterday under the presidentship of Sjt. Babasaheb Khaparde, a resolution was passed urging the trustees to open the Amba Temple for the Harijans Raobahadur Brahma, requested Vir Wamanrao to defer his decision of "Satyagraha" pending the reply from the trustees.

It is understood that the compromise committee has decided to allow the Harijans to have a "darshan" of Amba. Raobahadur Brahma is trying to reconcile the orthodox opinion for the Harijans entry.

Organising For Temple Entry Satyagraha

(From A Correspondent).
UDIPI, Sept. 28.

The efforts of local youths, representing all communities, in organising the untouchables for temple entry Satyagraha have borne fruit. The so-called untouchables met at Brahmagiri Panchama School. Prominent Hindu youths explained to them the question with all its implications and pointed out that temple entry satyagraha might incidentally bring about or foment bruteforce. Hence, they should be prepared for all eventualities,

CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH

Madras Women Give The Lead

(From Our Correspondent).
MADRAS, Sept. 24.

The self-imposed penance of Gandhiji has literally made the dry bones in the valley of the south instinct with a new life. A campaign to throw open all the temples to untouchables has been started and Madras has given the lead in the matter. The citadels of orthodoxy are gradually crumbling and temples which were jealously guarded as the close preserves of orthodoxy are throwing open their doors to the Panchamas and the Pariahs.

The lead in this matter is given by a band of women workers, belonging to the highest class of society. The brain behind this campaign is Mrs. Lakshipathi, the first Indian woman to be convicted in connection with the civil disobedience movement, and she is actively helped by Mrs. Swaminadhan, Mrs. Muthuluxmi Reddy, and several others. Thanks to their campaign, many temples have been opened for worship to all classes and it is hoped that some temple trustees who are keeping a firm attitude will come round soon.

FAST AT TEMPLE GATE.

A dramatic fast has been started by Mr. Pandurangam before the Anjaneeya temple in Seven Wells, whose trustees are refusing to bow to the popular will. Stationing himself before the temple gate, Mr. Pandurangam took the decision of "victory or death" on the day of Gandhiji's fast. He is sticking to his post of duty, distributing leaflets advocating temple entry and exhorting visitors to the temple to do their best towards the uplift of the Depressed Classes.

Those who sympathise with Mr. Pandurangam and others who are taking a keen interest in the cause for which he is fasting, have obtained signatures from several residents of the division, expressing their willingness to allow the suppressed classes freedom of worship and entry.

Interviewed by a press representative, Mr. Pandurangam said that he could live on water alone for 60 days.

POLICE HELP.

Last evening the Dharmakarta of the temple sought the help of the police to remome Mr. Pandurangam from the temple premises, but the police refused to do so.

Great sensation prevails in the locality and pressure is being brought on the temple authorities to throw it open to the untouchables.

Mr. Sreepad Shankar, who was released from the Vellore Jail recently has addressed a long letter to the trustees of the Parthasarathy temple, Triplicane, saying that if they do not throw open the temple to the Adi Dravidas and others, he will go on a fast from the morning of Monday, September, 26.

It is honed that the return of Congress leaders from Bombay will give a great impetus to the movement.

Support For Joint Electorate

ELLORE, Sept. 23.

At a meeting of the Depressed Classes of the West Godaveri held yesterday at Maruteru, resolutions were passed supporting joint electorates kith reservation of seats on population basis and for holding the seventh Andhra Provincial Conference at Ellore on October.—A.P.

C. P. & BERAR COW PROTECTIONS CONFERENCE

Pt. Malaviya To Preside?

(From A Correspondent).
TUMSAR, Sept. 24.

The C. P. and Berar Provincial Cow Protection Conference will be held at Tumsar in the morning "Kartik Sudi."

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is requested to preside.

Dates of the Conference will be published on hearing from Malaviyaji about his acceptance of the chair.

as their community was scattered thoroughout the taluka.

Forty were present, and amongst these, ten were prepared for satyagraha at all costs. Others asked time for consideration. There is a move to launch Satyagraha before all temples namely Krishna Venkatramana and Shanker temples, if sufficient manpower is got ready.

Fast Has Already Proved Efficacious

LADY VIDYAGAVRI'S APPEAL TO SAVE GANDHIJI'S LIFE

Lady Vidyagavri, President of the Anti-Untouchability League, Ahmedabad has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ambedkar, Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, President Hindu Mahasabha, Delhi, Viceroy, Prime Minister and to Mr. C. F. Andrews:—

TO GANDHIJI

In response to your soul stirring appeal, a great many of us convinced of the humanity and justice of the cause of Harijans are endeavouring to remove untouchability in every shape and form. We are pledged to secure for Harijans as our kith and kin full and equal access to all public places of worship and all social amenities enjoyed by so-called caste Hindus. Otherwise we accept some disabilities as Harijans. By the infinite grace of your love and penance, we hope untouchability will ere long be blotted out and Harijans will be enjoying an equality of status with us as Hindus and as citizens. May God grant you long life to see the fulfilment of your noble mission is my prayer.

TO HINDU SABHA PRESIDENT

Gandhiji's fast has made us realise the inhumanity and injustice involved in our treatment of the suppressed classes. We feel convinced they ought to be placed on a footing of equality with other Hindus in all spheres of life both as our kith and kin and as citizens. We appeal to Hindu Mahasabha to deal with the suppressed class leaders in a spirit of generosity while deciding their political rights as befits this grave emergency and the justice of the cause.

TO DOCTOR AMBEDKAR.

Gandhiji's epoch-making fast has made us perfectly alive to the inhumanity and injustice involved in our treatment of the suppressed classes whose redemption is no doubt the mission of yourself and other leaders. We are pledged to remove untouchability root and branch and accept Harijans both as our kith and kin and as citizens in every sphere of life. A few temples already opened to them spontaneously further endeavours are earnest and incessant. We fervently appeal to you to co-operate with Gandhiji in the fulfilment of a cause dearest to his heart. Looking to this grave emergency, speedy settlement is of the greatest moment. Pray save that noble life.

Gandhiji's epoch-making fast unto death in the cause of full redemption of the Depressed Classes is revolutionizing Hindu outlook on the question. A large number of Hindus are pledged to admit them on the terms of equality in all spheres of life as their kith and kin and as citizens. Tangible and spontaneous response is coming from all sides. Pray use all your influence realising the gravity of the occasion to abolish separate electorates for Depressed Classes and save Gandhiji's life whose loss will otherwise be incalculable not only to India and to Indo-British relations but also to the common civilization of mankind Speedy action is of the greatest moment

TO MR. ANDREWS.

Spontaneous tangible response to Mahatmaji's soul-stirring appeal to remove untouchability. Overwhelmingly large number of Hindus are pledged to receive Depressed Classes on terms of equality in all spheres of life. Glad of India League's efforts to press Premier to recognise joint electorate for all Hindus without delay. Looking to Mahatmaji's weak health immediate action necessary.

TO RAO BAHADUR RAJAH

We feel deeply grateful to you for your spontaneous response to the call of Gandhiji and your generous attitude towards Doctor Ambedkar in your anxiety to save Gandhiji's life while unremitting and sincere endeavours in the cause that you also champion have no doubt moved you. A great many of us pledged to root out untouchability and admit all Harijans as our kith and kin and as citizens on terms of equality to all public places of worship and other social amenities enjoyed by other Hindus. Tangible result encouraging. We feel sure you will do your utmost to avert catastrophe.

TO H. E. VICEROY

Pray use all your influence to abolish separate electorates for the depressed classes and save Gandhiji's life whose loss will otherwise be incalculable not only to Indo-British relations but to the world civilization. His fast is revolutionizing Hindu outlook on depressed classes question. A large number of Hindus are pledged to admit them on terms of equality in all spheres of life as their kith and kin and as citizens. Tangible and spontaneous response is coming from all sides. Immediate Government action is necessary to avert the impending catastrophe. Confidently hope Government will at once realise this grave emergency.

MADRAS HUNT FOR A "REDS"

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Sept. 24.

Possessed of wanderlust, Mr. Karam Singh Mahn, a 25-year-old Punjabi barrister, hailing from Lyalpur has strayed into Madras where he has been staying for the last one month. After completing his education, Mr. Mahn travelled all over Europe and arrived in India by the overland route. He had the unique privelege of meeting the great Russian leader Trotsky at Constantinople. He has crowded into his short life a number of thrilling experiences. Before coming down to Madras, he had been to Trivandrum where he was being regularly shadowed by the police and had an encounter with the police chief of the State.

The fact of being a Punjabi has made him a red rag to the police. A pleasant surprise awaited him in September, 21 in hotel where as he was sipping his early morning coffee. The city police flaunted a search notice and carried on a rigorous search of all his belongings. They took away with them some of his dottings on Communism, but nothing incriminating was found.

SIX MEN TO DIE

Sentences Enhanced By High Court

PATNA, Sept. 22.

At the Patna High Court, Mr. Justice Macpherson and Mr. Justice James sentenced six persons to death and one was acquitted. Seven persons were originally tried by the sessions judge of Muzaffarpur on a charge of murder and were sentenced to transportation of life. When the case came up in appeal before their lordships, they enhanced the sentence to death in respect of six appellants and acquitted one appellant. The prosecution case was that they way laid two persons and brutally murdered them on account of enmity.—A.P.

BALLOON RACE

Light Breeze Helps The Start

BASLE, Sept. 25.

Sixteen balloons entered by eight nations including three each from America, Germany France and Switzerland, started this afternoon on the annual Gordon Bennett Race for the cup presented by Mr. Henry Ford.

A light breeze carried the competitors in the direction of Belgium, which was fortunate since the Soviet had warned that the balloons should not be allowed to drift into Soviet territory, though all the entrants declared that they would take the risk if necessary.

There were no British entries.—Reuter.

ELECTIONS IN GREECE

ATHENS, Sept. 25.

Elections for the whole of the Lower House to the Greek Parliament and one-third of the members of the Senate were held throughout Greece to-day.

Polling booths were crowded from an early hour. Though the final result will not be known for a few days as the elections were carried out on the system of proportional representation, each of the three parties: namely, the Liberals headed by M. Venizelos; the Popular Party, led by M. Tsaldaris and the Progressives under M. Kaphandar are confident of victory.—Reuter.

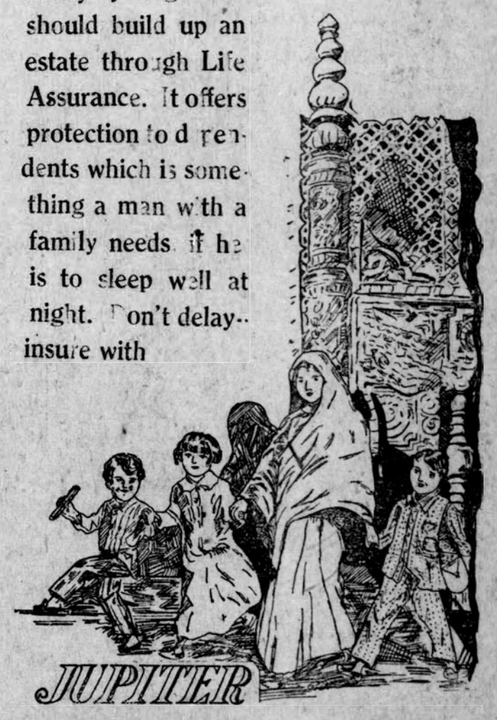
ARRESTS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25.

Four Congressmen were arrested to-day on the charge of attempting to hoist the Congress flag.—A.P.

Happy Family—

Every young man should build up an estate through Life Assurance. It offers protection to dependents which is something a man with a family needs if he is to sleep well at night. Don't delay.. insure with



JUPITER

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Germany Rearming

HERRIOT RAISES SCARE

PARIS, Sept. 25.

A warning against a repetition of the former "follies of the world" by allowing Germany to rearm, was sounded by M. Herriot, Premier of France in a speech at Gramat, which served as a prelude to the meeting of the League Assembly.

Affirming that France was most passionately interested in peace, the Premier reminded his audience that the French army had been reduced by 527 officers and 43,000 men, in the current year, whereas the manifest agreement between the German demands and the published writings of military technicians of undisputed authority led to the belief that Germany was seeking to organise a very powerful modern army destined not only for defence but adapted for aggression.

He added that France's policy was that of the League, in whose sight all nations were equal.

He concluded by saying that France's only wish was to bring up her children in honour, industry and peace.—Reuter.

CATALONIA GETS HER AUTONOMY

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Barcelona: — Huge crowds thronging the beflagged streets, greeted with wild enthusiasm the arrival of the Spanish Premier Senor Azana, for the purpose of handing over to Catalonia her Statute of Autonomy. ctual transference of the Government services will be deferred for the present at details are being worked out.

The rejoicings reached a climax when Senor Azana accompained by M. Francise Comacia (President of the Catalan Council) appeared in the balcony of a Government building and addressed the crowds. In the eyes of the populace Senor Azana's visit marks the final achievement of autonomy and the constitution of the new state.—Reuter.

Simla.—Mr. U. N. Sen, C. B. E. Managing Editor of the "Associated Press" and Reuters, Simla, gave a dinner on Friday night at the Cecil Hotel, in honour of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer who is vacating his Commerce-membership at the end of this month. —A. P.

GERMAN HELP FOR CHINA

Steel Plant In Rich Iron Area

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Arrangement for financing the construction of 80,000,000 Mexican dollar steel plant in the rich iron area near Wohu, have been concluded between a German financial group in Nanking and the Chinese Government.

Security for half the loan is provided by the coalmines in Northern Anhui and the remainder by a seven year per cent. bonds secured by customs duties on coal, a sur-tax on iron and steel, import duties on iron ore and export duties.—Reuter.

CIVIL WAR ENDS

NANKING, Sept. 25.

It is officially annouced that the belligerents in the civil war in the Shantung Province have agreed to suspend hostilities and leave the Government to settle the dispute. In the only battle fought, the forces of General Liuchenien were severely defeated. —Reuter.

TELEGRAPH BLOCKADE OF MANCHURIA

NANKING, Sept. 25.

Government has ordered a telegraphic blockade, to be immediately effective, against Manchuria. Suspension of wireless communication, however, is at present impossible owing to the Government's contract with the Radio Corporation of America but it is hoped to have the contract revised.—Reuter.

IDLE TALK AT GENEVA

GENEVA, Sept. 25.

A somewhat dull meeting of the League Assembly is expected this week for disarmament is no longer in its province, financial questions will be referred to the coming World Economic Conference and the Sino-Japanese dispute has been adjourned.

It is also practically settled that Czechoslovakia, Mexico and Poland will be three new members of the Council.—Reuter.

Inspector's Wife Injured

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

The wife of Inspector MacDonald was also injured and removed to hospital. It now transpires that most of the raiders used Moslem caps, a number of which was found in the neighbourhood of the Inst... The dead woman terrorist found in male attire.—A...

MINORITIES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

How Conflicting Claims Are Settled

Even before the emigrant policy of the Germans in Czechoslovakia definitely came to grief in the internatonal field in 1919 it was evident that it must end in failure asd efforts were made by the Germans to formulate a programme at home. Even this stage was characterised by division between the Bourgeois and the Socialist groups owing to the awakening of class consciousness among workers all over Europe. The Bourgeois parties in June 1919 formed the "Arbeitsblok"; according to their programme districts in which he Germans formed the majority of the population were to become autonomous areas; with regard to the districts in which Germans were in a minority, personal autonomy was asked for that minority. These districts were to be grouped under the name "German Great Bohemia" with their own Parliament and government. In matters concerning he whole territory of the Republic the German "State" within the State would share in a parliament called for tha purpose; in short the policy visualised a situation similar to that in Northern America before the Civil War.

The impracticability of this programme was evident not merely from its material content but also in view of the fact that its authors postulated it at the very moment when the Czechoslovak majority's demand for a single State had received the endorsement of the Peace Treaties.

In May 1920 the first elections to the Czechoslovak Parliament were held. Thanks to the principle of proportional representation on which the elections were based, the German minority gained 25.6 per cent of the total number of seats; a number which corresponded accurately to their per centual relation to the total population of the Republic. They entered Parliament in two groups: the 'Bund' of the Municipal parties and the club of the German Social Democrats and both sections announced their irreconcilability to the State form and the Constitution.

Revisionist activism manifested itself first from the Bourgeois wing of the German political front. Logically, it would have been more natural had it been first evidenced by the Left, but as early as the Autumn of 1920 the Communist revolt broke up the Czechoslovak Social Democrat Party, an event which damped the 'elan' of the Socialist opposition. The German Socialists also suffered losses from the Communist attack, and, being of the opinion that, as a Socialst Party, nothing could be gained by entering the Government, they remained without its camp. The Geman Bourgeois Parliamentary Union was at the end of 1922, cleft by a further secession, that of the German Nationalists under Dr. Lodgmann and the "Nazis" who formed a new front, while the remaining German Bourgeois parties—the Agrarian, the Liberals, and the Christian Socialists—centered in a fresh group, the "Arbeitsgemeinschaft" and decided for the adoption of a positive oppositional attitude. The next few years were taken up by the mutual struggles these two groups.

In 1925 these disputes reached their height. As an interlude there was the attempt on the part of the German Bourgeois Parties to stage an exodus from Parliament, but this only resulted in increased public discussions, the outcome of which was seen in the Autumn elections of the same year, when the German public gave a positive direction to the German policy; the German Bourgeois parties received more than 900,000 votes and the German Nationalists only 240.000. Thus later, in 1926, when the question of agrarian tariffss came to a head the Germans in favour of a positivist policy did not hesitate in taking up a fresh orientation and in October of that year the German Agrarians and Christian Socialists joined the Czechoclavak Parties of the Right in a single Government 'bloc' and thereby obtained two cabinet seats.

Since the German Conservative Parties entered the Government in 1926 the idea of co-operation and symbiosis has continually grown, particularly in the ranks of the independent parties. This feeling grew so far that the party leaders did not hesitate in stating that the policy of separation, pursued by the German minority since the Czechoslovak Declaration of Independence, was wrong in principle. So far as individual members of these parties disagreed with the policy of activism and clung to the former policy of separation, they have either slipped into the background or have been discarded by their parties. But the idea of cymbiosis penetrated even to the ranks of the opposition Germans and produced results there. The force of public opinion on the opposition parties was so marked as to produce changes in the ranks of their representatives. Thus, for instance, Deputy Lodgmann retired to private life, while other leaders changed the direction of their policies. Among the German workmen the idea of a symbiosis also took root. German Social Democrats who up to the change of front of the German parties refused all suggestions of active co-operation with the Czechoslovak workers, very quickly followed up the new policy by entering a Social Democratic organisation of both nationalities. This collaboration was paralleled in parliamentary life.

The general election of 1929 brought with it a strengthening of both the socialist tendency in both the Czechoslovak and the German camps and a breakdown of the working majority of the Bourgeois Parties from 1926. In the creation of a new Government majority it was shown how the idea of positivism and collaboration had developed in the interim. The German Social Democrats joined the Government and to them was intrusted the most important Ministry of Social Welfare, within whose purview comes the care of the unemployed. The German Christian Socialists remained in opposition, not on national grounds, but in disagreement with the policy of the German majority parties and for the same reason in 1931 a four-member fraction of the German Democrats passed over to the opposition.

From all this it can be gathered that the outcome of the German parties six-year-long particiation in the Government of the Republic is once again in line with the old tradition of the land. It is, of course, natural that events in the German Republic should have their reflex, to some extent, among the extreme Nationalists of th German camp within the Czechoslovak Republic, but the sole result so far has been that the German National Socialists are gaining from the losses of the German Nationalists. It seems, then, that as regards to the German minority in the Czechoslavak Republic reflects only the crisis through which democracy is passing elsewhere than in the Republic.—("Central European Observer.")

DREAM OF ALCHEMIST

Transmutation Of Gold Interests Scientists

The dream of the alchemist that one day common metals would be transmuted into gold, was discussed at the British Association meeting in York in mail week.

Scientists are satisfied that before long gold will be produced in the laboratory. An outstanding point of discussion was the unanimity on the existence of a neutron, the inmost heart of the atom, but they showed wide difference of opinion about its properties and the direction of further research.

The Duke de Broglie, the French physicist, in an interview said:

"When we can explode many electrons together then the alchemist's dream comes true. Anything in the world can then be turned into anything else, gold or what you will.

"It is a terrifying possibility, and I cannot help feeling relieved that it will need many years of hard work before it comes true."

Windfall For London Hospital

A woman, born in Limehouse who married a rich textile manufacturer, has died leaving a fortune of £150,000.

The facts came to light at the Court of Governors of London Hospital in mail week.

The woman was Mrs. Eliza Lilian Ablett, who died in New York State aged about 70. She left her fortune to her step-brother Mr. James Vincent, also a native of Limehouse.

At his death one-fifth of the residue of the estate, estimated at £22,000, is bequeathed to the London Hospital.

LIQUOR SHOP OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Excise Superintendent have put up a notice on Jehangir Building opposite the Rajabai Clock Tower, that a license for the sale of wines is to be given for premises on the ground floor of Jehangir Building. Within a radius of fifty yards of each, there are three other licensed premises in the locality, viz., (1) the Watson's Restaurant, (2) the Temple Bar and (3) the Wayside and now a fourth one is proposed to be opened on Hornby Road.

There are also the Bombay and Ripon clubs which cater for the wants of the European and Indian communities of Bombay.

Further, the place is an objectionable one; due to its being just opposite the Bombay University where there are held periodical examinations and lectures; scores of young student folks almost daily.

Such a place as above, must of course be kept free from all sorts of temptations much more from intoxicating drinks. Besides the above, the locality is a busy centre of business activities throughout the day. The Court House, The Court Receivers Offices and the Liquidators, Solicitors and other Commercial houses have their sites around the locality. I admit the licensed premises if at all granted, will be frequented by high class and middle class people rather than lower and lower middle classes yet it will be a nuisance to more people frequenting the locality.

I am aware that the Revenue of the Government has fallen considerably and therefore excies rules have been greatly relaxed for the purpose of meeting the deficit yet it is not good ground for Government to increase the sales of intoxicating drinks to the prejudice of health and peacefulness and much more to the morals of the citizens.

I earnestly hope the public will raise strong objections to the granting of the above license.—Yours, etc.

A. RASHEED.

EDUCATION AMONG MASSES

Activities Of Society For Promotion

The following are extracts from the 43rd Annual Report of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the ma... 1931:—

Dadabha Naoroji Poor Boys Industrial School... the school ers in the Society's own building at Chikhalwadi near Grant Road station twice a day in the morning and evening to suit the convenience of those who are attending schools, colleges or offices. The number of pupils attending the schoo during the year was 41 and average daily attendance was 35. Our Committee rejoice to state that amongst the students attending our institution there are some who are of high chools and some are ngaged in commercial and other firms. This year our school sent up 23 students for the different examinations (11 for the first year, 5 for the second year and 7 for the third year). Out of these 9 passed in the first year, 5 in the second year and 4 in the third year. Grant awarded to our school by the Committee this year is Rs. 380 from the Provincial Revenue.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

According to an arrangement arrived at between Mr. R. H. Patuck a Life Member of our Society and the Zoroastrian Association scholarships are awarded to the students of our school attending the first second and third year who come first in the monthly examinations held by the Head Master of the school without distinction of caste or creed. Scholarships awarded to the Parsi students are retained by the Zoroastrian Association and those secured by the non Parsis are sent over to us. They are to be given away to the students after they pass their third year's examination.

Dadabhai Naoroji Free Reading Room and Library: This branch of our activities was maintained as usual and was well availed of by residents of the locality.

THE SOCIETY'S FINANCE.

Improvement of finance engaged the special attention of the Committee. Many people were approached for help but with no effect. It became therefore difficult to meet with the current expenses of the Society and they have to fall back upon their reserve fund.

DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY PRIZES.

Owing to stringency of finance the Managing Committee were not able to invite the public for this function. It was however performed in the school premises on Sunday the 20th December 1931 under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza A. A. Khan President of the Society; when Mrs. Mirza and Master Mirza were present besides Mr. J. K. Parulkar, Mr. Vasantrao S. Ravut and the Honorary Secretary Mr. K. N. Dahale. Short speeches were made by the above three gentlemen. Justice Mirza then gave away the Money Prizes and addressed the gathering as under. Mrs. Mirza seemed pleased with the work that was done and exhibited in the school premises.

CONTRIBUTION.

The Managing Committee feel indebted to those ladies and gentlemen who have kindly helped the Society by subscriptions, donations and other gifts. The Contributors during the year were: Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charities Rs. 100 Mr. N. V. Manlik out of Rehatsek Bequests for monetary prizes Rs. 75: The Zoroastrian Association Rs. 50.

The subscriptions and donations during the year are Rs. 294 and Rs. 935 as against last year's Rs. 284-0-0 in Rs. 835.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

Our appeal to the philanthropic people of Bombay is to help our Society by means of subscriptions and donations to keep the good work it is doing for the last forty-three years in the name of our grand old man Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and not allow it to suffer want of help. Our subscription is from Annas Eight a month or more. Life Membership is Rs. 60. Patrons Rs. 150 or more in one lump sum. Donation Rs. or over.

Any information regarding the Society will be gladly supplied by Mr. K. Mahale Messrs. Mahale & Co Marwadi Bazar, Bombay or 9 Cadell Road, Mahim or by Mr. D. G. Dalvi M.A., LL.B. Advocate, Charni Road, Bombay.

SHAW ON SOCIALISM

Fabian Essays Brought Up-To-Date

Bernard Shaw wrote a remarkable series of essays on Fabian Socialism forty years ago. They have been printed repeatedly since then, and the latest edition contains a new essay, on the state of England at the present day.

Fabianism is a policy, named after the Roman general who won the war by never giving fight. The Fabians, of whom Mr. Shaw was the leading genius, were men and women who set out to achieve a social change without a revolution. They would not 'hurl the little streets upon the great,' but they would enter the drawing rooms, talk Socialism under the guise of paradox, and so indoctrinate all classes with their notions. Politicians might call themselves Liberals and Tories, but they would be induced to pass laws of a Socialistic bias. Thus the new heaven and the new earth of Karl Marx would be brought about as quietly as a change in fashion from hard collars to soft, writes A. de B. reviewing Essays in Fabian Socialism by G.B. Shaw, in the "Irish Press."

MR. MACDONALD, FRIEND OF FREEDOM.

To-day, Shaw glories in the success of his scheme. "As I write," he says, "a Fabian Socialist is Prime Minister in Britain. Two of our essayists are in the House of Lords: one of them a Cabinet Minister and the other an ex-Cabinet Minister." What of it? Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in his Fabian days, was for the liberty of downtrodden peoples; and to-day, without reneging his liberal pretences, he is head of a Government which holds 100,000 men and women in miserable internment (including Gandhi and other whose character all the honourable world admires)—a Government which wages an economic war on Ireland, and refuses to go to face free arbitration.

Truly, Mr. Shaw's boast of achievement for liberty and justice is empty. His Socialists can be as tyrannous as the Tories over whose decline he rejoices.

BREAD AND GAMES.

However, Shaw faces the truth of the state of England to-day. For all the progress which he considers to be represented by the fall of the Tory classes and of monarchists oversea, the masses are dwelling in increasing wretchedness. "There are young men in the prime of early manhood who have never worked and proletarian children who have never seen their parents work." The police ask for the opening of cinematograph theatres on Sunday because they keep the streets quiet. State-provided shows are likely to be started. "That must end as the Roman Empire ended, in bankruptcy."

The cure for these things, according to Mr. Shaw to-day, is Bolshevism. His Socialistic benches have not nationalised one industry. Only in Russia has the Socialists policy been carried out with logic, and at the necessary cost of slaughter. The Russian Revolution, Mr. Shaw says, is "a most beneficial event in spite of the incidental horrors. Until, them, Fabianism induces its subjects to become Bolsheviks, England must continue to be ruled "from unofficial, irresponsible, and practically secret dictatorships of private industrialists and financiers."

SHAW ON MACSWINEY.

From this summary, it will be seen that Mr. Shaw gives highly confusing counsel. Talk Socialism; talk will be futile: be Bolsheviks, but do not cease to be Fabians—that is his advice. The truth is, that it is vain to seek in Mr. Shaw's genius any constructive proposals. He can write destructively. He can show the absurdities of sentimentalism, the cruelty of industrial capitalism, the folly of warfare. He can suggest a thousand douses ridicule humbug, and often (as in his letter on the martyrdom of MacSwiney and his recent interview on the attempted extortion of an Irish tribute), he can assail tyranny with Swift's own lacerating wrath.

"If Mr. Lloyd George really means to make a martyr of the Lord Mayor, I would not be in Mr. Lloyd George's shoes for a good deal," he wrote on September 10, 1920. "The Lord Mayor is the sort of martyr who burns with a very bright and very fierce flame."

Elsewhere, he told how the use of flat-nosed bullets against the Boers (denied during the Boer War) was brought to light in the World War. Yes, he can give voice to a fierce indignation against injustice—but he can offer no remedy.

TALK WITHOUT WORKS.

He is the voice of modern England, a land of unbelief. With Irish lucidity of language, he opens up the modern English mind. Here is a civilisation that has lost its informing soul, its moral basis. It is easy to pick out its absurdities, where old customs live on, though their reason is gone, and where language is used that has no relation to thought. Mr. Shaw finds it a happy playground for his wit. He need but hold up the mirror for his stage to be crowded with Broadbents and Brassbounds. Yet he, too, is a child of the sceptical civilisation which he draws. His wit is the wit of Spengler's autumn, just as the decay around him is a phenomenon of the same season.

His essays, like his plays, therefore, are to be regarded as a running commentary on circumstances which they interpret but do not influence. The Fabians saw certain changes coming, bade them come, and then boasted of having brought them about; but they did not deflect history by a hair's breadth. Only men of faith can control history. The Fabrians were talkers, talkers, clever talkers.

A FRESH BEGINNING.

The two volumes of Mr. Shaw's essays, letters to newspapers and quips are readable, even if sometimes trival. To Irish readers, who cherish hope and purpose, they are no more than readable. The cure for corruption in civilisation, at all times in the past, has been a fresh start, by unspoilt people's, with radical habits of life—peasant ownership of land, rural dominance over the town, handicrafts, strong domesticity, and supernatural religion.

None of these things is preached by Shaw. Rather does he tend to turn his wit against them. He hit at the Irish language revival in a clever phrase more telling (in a debating society) than any laboured argument. He missed, however, the soul of the revival. He was blind to the truth that this revival was the centre of a spiritual movement, able, if anything is able, to re-invigorate rural life and to set a healthy nation on the way to the mastery of the future. His bleak reason, which ignores the spiritual, has nothing to offer the world that can avail it.

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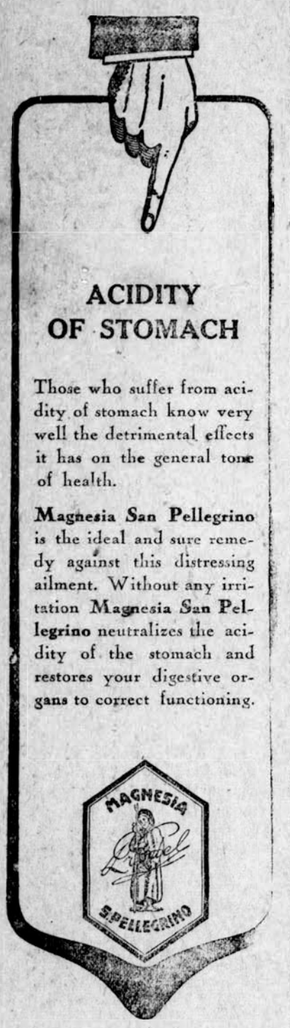

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With appreciations by the Rt. Hon. Sastri, Tagore, Romain Rolland, Rev. Holmes, Sarojini Naidu, Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Polak, Lord Irwin, etc.

Re. 1. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" As. 12.

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As. 8. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" As. 6.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL

Foreign Minister's Speech At Memorial Service

"NO SURRENDER OF TERRITORY OR SOVEREIGN RIGHTS"

At the request of the Chinese Delegation at Geneva, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations circulated to its Assembly and Council the text of a speech delivered by Dr. Lo Wen Kan the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nanking at a Memorial Service held there on August 29.

The following are extracts from the speech:—

"Japan has at last thrown down the gauntlet against the conscience of the whole world. The long speech delivered before the Japanese Diet on August 25th by Count Uchida, Japan's Minister for Foreign Affairs, laid bare Japan's intentions so completely that she need not seek any pretext in the further prosecution of her scheme of aggression in China. Ignoring the entreaties for peace, Japan has told the world to the effect that she has the right to invade Chinese territory, to seize the three Eastern Provinces, to set up the puppet government and call it an independent state and finally, to shape and control its destiny until Japan and her puppet become one political entity, in name as well as in fact.

SELF-DEFENCE.

"Japan has pleaded self-defence for all her acts of aggression, and she now argues that the exercise of the right of self-defence may extend beyond the territory of the Power exercising that right and that the Kellogg-Briand anti-war Pact does not prohibit the signatory Prwer from availing itself of that right at its own discretion. Such pernicious argument reveals the attempt on the part of Japan to destroy the validity of the Anti-War Pact altogether. If it could be accepted by the other sixty-one signatory powers as the correct interpretation of that epoch-making treaty, then the whole document would be a sham, and nations which have renounced war as the instrument of national policy would seem to have reserved the right to fight an aggressive war on the territory of a neighbouring power.

"In point of fact, the signatory powers, including Japan, of that famous treaty mutually agreed that the settlement or the solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they might be which might arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means. Without even bringing any cause of complaint to the knowledge of the National Government, Japan, on the night of September 18th, 1931, caused her troops to open a sudden and unprovoked attack on the Chinese garrison at Shenyang (Mukden) and seize that city by force, and then deliberately and progressively extended her military operations until whole Manchuria is now under her occupation and control. To plead self-defence under such circumstances only aggravates the wrong deeds of the pleading party.

WITHDRAW JAPANESE TROOPS

"The whole world knows that in the Three Eastern Provinces there has never been any separatist movement from within, but there has been aggressive imperialistic movement from without. The Three Eastern Provinces will remain part of the Chinese territory, and the inhabitants of these povinces will remain loyal citizens to the Chinese Republic. Japanese troops once withdrawn, the bogus organisation will at once collapse like a pack of cards.

NINE-POWER TREATY.

"If there were in China a separatist movement in the true sense of the term, the Nine-Power Treaty might not be brought into play, as that treaty is not designed to regulate questions in China of purely domestic nature. But when a part of the Chinese territory has been forcibly seized and occupied by Japan, who maintains therein organisation of its own creation, there is not the slightest doubt that such actions constitute flagrant violations of those provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty, whereby the signatory powers, including Japan, engage to respect the territorial and administrative integrity of China. Japan's guilt in violating this treaty commenced with the opening of her attack on the night of September 18th, 1931, and has been continuously aggravated with each of her subsequent acts, including the kidnapping of PuYi and placing him at the head of the puppet organisation.

MINISTER'S JUSTIFICATION.

"The Japanese Foreign Minister attempting to justify Japan's aggression in China referred to our domestic administration and communistic activities. We do not pretend to possess a perfect administration, an administration free from those political vicissitudes common to all countries. Nor do we claim complete successes of our work in suppressing communism thus undertaken.

"Japan has now defied the whole world—the League of Nations, the anti-War Pact, the Nine-Power Treaty and other international commitments, and finally the public opinion of mankind.

VITAL POINTS OF POLICY.

"1. Neither the Chinese Government nor the Chinese people entertain the least anti-foreign feelings. However, in view of the present state of affairs produced by Japan's military aggression, it is absolutely impossible for the Chinese people to express very cordial and friendly sentiments toward the Japanese. It entirely rests with Japan herself to improve and to restore relations between the Chinese and the Japanese peoples.

"2. China will never surrender one inch of her territory, nor any of her sovereign rights under stress of military force which she condemns, and is detemined to resist with the best of her ability.

"3. China will never agree to any solution for the present situation which takes into account the puppet organisation in the Three Easter Provinces, established, maintained and controlled by the Japanese military forces.

"4. China is confident that any reasonable proposal for the settlement of the present situation will be necessarily compatible with the letter and spirit of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the anti-War Pact, the Nine-Power Treaty, as well as with China's sovereign power, and will also effectively secure everlasting peace in the Far East."

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report dated London, Sept. 17th:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £138,906,143 on the 31st ulto. as compared with £138,728,341 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold to the total value of £125,219 were announced by the Bank during the week.

In the open market, substantial amounts of gold were available and were taken for the Continent and the United States of America.

The gold salved from the s.s. "Egypt" to which we referred last week is now shown in the Import and Export figures given below as of the value of £183,095; of this amount about £80,000 was disposed of in the open market during the week.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce	Equivalent vaule of £ Sterling.
Sept. 1st	118s/11d	14s/3.5d.
Sept. 2nd	118s/9.	14s./3.7d.
Sept. 3rd	118s/7d	14s/3.9d.
Sept. 5th	118s./4d.	14s/4.3d.
Sept. 6th	118s/6d.	14s/4.1d.
Sept. 7th	118s/3d.	14s/4.4d.
Average	118s/6.7d.	14s/4.0d.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 29th August to mid-day on the 5th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£2,342,674
British West Africa	56,275
British India	979,807
Salvage from s s Egypt	183,095
Australia	182,557
Egypt	57,388
Kenya	26,922
Iraq	24,825
Other Countries	8,966
	£3,862,509

EXPORTS.

France	£1,072,421
Netherlands	545,816
United States of America	497,500
Switzerland	32,257
Belgium	6,000
Other Countries	3,390
	£2,157,384

The s.s. "Comorin" sailed from Bombay on the 3rd inst. with £569,000 of gold consigned to London and £62,000 consigned to Holland.

SILVER.

The reaction seen at the end of last week continued until 18¼d. for cash and 18¾d. for two months' delivery were quoted on the 2nd inst. Thereafter, the tone became considerably firmer and silver followed the harder tendency of other commodities. Buying by the Indian Bazaars and speculators caused prices to advance by three successive rises of 3/16d. to yesterday's quotation of 18.13/16d. and 18.15/16d. for the respective deliveries. Poorness of offerings helped the rise, which was not altogether followed by the China exchanges and offerings from China and America to-day caused a fall of 1/4d. in both quotations.

In view of the small offtake and heavy stocks, the recent rise was hardly justified, the level reached seeming too high for the time being. Reaction, therefore, may be expected, although owing to the large speculative element, a great deal depends upon whether the trend of outside events offers encouragement or otherwise to bulls.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 29th August to mid-day on the 5th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

Belgium	£41,920
Germany	23,200
British India	24,896
Australia	21,529
Salvage from s.s. Egypt	5,850
British South Africa	3,492
Other Countries	5,774
	£126,661

EXPORTS.

Roumania	£270,455
British India	20,927
Straits Settlement	4,300
Germany	1,814
Other Countries	3,132
	£300,628

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	Bar Silver per oz. std. Cash delivery	Two Months' delivery.
Sept. 1st	18.7/16d.	18.1/2d.
„ 2nd	18.1/4d.	18.3/8d.
„ 3rd	18.7/16d.	18.9/16d.
„ 5th	18.5/8d.	18.3/4d.
„ 6th	18.13/16d.	18.15/16d.
Average	18.521d.	18.635d.
„ 7th	18.3/16d.	18.11/16d.

IN NEW YORK.

(cents per oz. .999 fine).

August 31st	28.7/8
Septr. 1st	28.5/8
Septr. 2nd	28.3/4
Septr. 3rd	28.13/16
Septr. 5th	Holiday
Septr. 6th	28.7/8

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 1st inst. to the 7th inst. was $3.49-3/4 and the lowest $3.46¼.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 3rd inst. consisted of about 109,000,000 ounces in sycee, 242,500,000 dollars and 3,940 silver bars as compared with about 106,200,000 ounces in sycee, 245,000,000 dollars and 3,900 silver bars on the 27th ultimo.

GODREJ'S AROMATIC FAU-DE-COLOGNE

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Having regard to the widespread interest displayed in ALL-INDIAN GOODS and to the unrivalled reputation enjoyed by those of Godrej manufacture, we are confident that the above statement merits your consideration.

Our aim has been always to sustain the Highest Standard of Quality so that the name of GODREJ stands as a HALLMARK for goods of distinction, while our retail and wholesale selling prices are always inviting to the public and the distributor.

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MANUFACTURERS:—**GODREJ JOSHI & Co.**

SOLE AGENTS:—**NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & Co.**

121, Esplanade Road, ... BOMBAY.

Gandhi Jayanti Khadi Programme

Mr. Jerajani, Agent of the A. I. S. A., writes:

September 27 is the birthday of Gandhiji according to the Hindu calendar, and "Khadi" sale is the prominent item of the week. The whole programme of 20 days, from 27th instant to October 16 and is as follows:

A house-to-house visit will be paid by the "Khadi" volunteers from whom 'Khadi' can be purchased; and Khadi should be bought as per need, by visiting the 'Khadi Bhandars' certified by the All-India Spinners' Association.

The medical practitioners of Bombay intend to observe a day as "Doctors' Day" in the Khadi-Week.' Several members of the Corporation have similarly resolved to have a 'Corporators' Day'. Students will have a "Students' Day' likewise. The ladies of Bombay will have a "Ladies' Day'.

The Bombay Swadeshi League is arranging to have a full 'Khadi-Week'.

Mr. M. N. Kamat

A correspondent writes:—

"Mr. Madhavrao N. Kamat, B.-Ag., who served as assistant professor of Cycology under Dr. Uppal, Plant Pathologist to the Government in the College of Agriculture of Poona, for about eight years, comes back after acquiring higher qualifications. In July 1932, he went to America on leave to specialise in his favourite subject and in agriculture in general. He joined the Minnesota University of Agriculture at St. Paul and worked under Principal Stakman. After a year's study he has obtained the degree of M.Sc.

By his strenuous work, he could win a University scholarship of Rs. 150 p.m. from January last. He wrote two theses which were highly appreciated by the Committee of Examiners and are to be published at the expense of the university. He is to reach Bombay on October 3, by M.S. "Victoria."

Stir In Nizam's Capital

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Sept. 23.

On the 20th inst. joint prayers were offered at the local Sri Ram Mandir for Gandhiji's life. Mr. V. R. Naik appealed to caste Hindus to wipe out the bolt of untouchability and explained the implications of Gandhiji's fast.

After the meeting and prayers a mela of Harijans was allowed to the Mandap wherefrom they had Sri Ram's darshan.

Challenge To Amraoti Orhodoxy

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Sept. 24.

At a mass meeting held here yesterday, Vir Wamanrao Joshi declared that if the Amba temple was not thrown open for the "Untouchables" within 48 hours, he would launch 'Satyagraha' for the same.

A resolution supporting the decisions of the Bombay Leaders' Conference was unanimously passed.

Sjt. Sukhappa, a contractor has opened his well for the Harijans.

»KOPRAN«
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH PASTE
THE FIRST INDIAN TOOTH PASTE SELLING IN AMERICA
TRY A TUBE TO-DAY

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the folowing quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £ s. d.
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	73 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd	0 12 3
Bengal Iron 7½ per cent Preference	0 5 9
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord Stock	82 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 11 6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 18 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 8 3
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 16 3
Egyptian Markets Ord.	1 6 9
Eastern Bank Ltd	5 5 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn	116 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	1 2 9
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 6
Indian Iron and Steel 7½ per cent Debs	91 0 0
London and Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 4 0
Nitrate Railway (Ord.)	1 15 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord.	1 13 6
Shandara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ p.c. Deb	77 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c Debentures	107 0 0
Tata Power 76 p.c 'B' Debs. 1939/40	160 10 0
Brazilian 5 p.c. Funding Loan (1914)	52 0 0
Cables & Wireless 7½ p.c Ord A Stock	22 5 0
Canadian Pacific Rly Com Stock	$26.50
French 4 p.c. Rentes 1918 London Issue	28 5 0
San Paulo Coffee 7½ p.c (1926)	48 0 0

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VIKRAM TABLETS
for removing
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and
ALL DISORDERS OF BOWELS
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Available at all good Chemists & Stores
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Princess Street, Bombay.
Messrs. MADHAV AGENCY,
Girgaon, Bombay.
Sole Agents:—
Messrs MARATHE BROS.,
Raopura, Baroda

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 23. Corresponding.

	Season to date	This week	Season 1931-32	Week 1931-32
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	1,725	467	1,502	477 Bales
Forward to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters	589	131	567	91 „
Exports from U.S. Ports	946	134	582	84 „
Of which to Japan	136	18	163	27 „
Of which to China	47	1	138	18 „
Of which to G. B.	115	15	21	5 „
Of which to Germany	281	16	95	13 „
Stock at New York	—	203	—	229 „
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,522	—	3,149 „
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1,453	—	812 „
World's Visible Supply	—	8,666	—	7,204 „
Of which American Cotton	—	6,932	—	5,335 „
Forward to the World's Mills, (excluding linters)	1,596	243	1,380	193 „
Receipts at U.S. Ports	1,136	255	1,032	324 „

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

COMMUNAL SITUATION IN SRINAGAR

Further Clashes

SRINAGAR, Sept. 25.

Communal feeling ran high in Srinagar yesterday and a number of clashes occurred mainly in the area adjoining the first four bridges. The number of admissions to the hospitals during the day was sixteen. Some damage was done to property and some houses and shops were looted. One person died of injuries during the night.

The total number of deaths to date is two. Owing to false rumours communal rioting spread to the suburbs of Rainawari but serious trouble was averted by the intervention of the military and the police.

CURFEW STILL IN FORCE.

The curfew order is still in force and two companies of infantry are distributed over the city. Last night passed off without incident. The casualties up-to-date ha. been nearly equally distributed between the two communities. This afternoon a great improvement is noticeable in the city. Shops are open and the tension seems to have eased.

The Maharaja held a birthday durbar at the old Palace yesterday evening.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Unfavourable Weather And Trade Buying

OFFERINGS LIMITED

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in absence of selling influenced by unfavourable weather and trade buying. The market opened at a decline of one point, and after a further loss of 1 point, there was good demand and prices advanced 17 points. This was the highest level of the day. At this level there was scattered long liquidation which resulted in a decline of 4 points and the market closed at a net rise of 11 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 7.45c

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 10 points Spot cotton prices were raised 6 points at 7.30c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 10 points. Foreign selling was offset by fixing and local buying on improved prospects of early strike settlement. The market closed at a decline of 7 to 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 13 points at 5.94d.

East Indian cotton futures closed 7 points lower and Egyptian cotton prices declined 9 to 4 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 36 to 31 points.

It appears that most of the Speculative long interest in liquidated and now the market shows good resistance. Trade and spinners demand is broadening and is absorbing daily hedge selling. The technical condition of the market is healthy and operators feel it unsafe to remain short around seven cent. level.

The immediate outlook of the market largely depends upon the quantity of tenders issued against October delivery and private crop estimates.

REUTER'S NEW YORK COTTON REVIEW

"The declines in the early part of the week were followed by rallies on trade buying and covering. Hedge selling was less active and speculative and long interest seemed pretty well liquidated. Evidently a considerable amount of short-interest was accumulated which became nervous as offerings tapered off and buying was stimulated by heavy rains in the Mississipi Valley, rains in the Eastern Belt and showers in the West suggesting at least a delayed movement of the crop and damage to open cotton. Moreover private reports on deterioration continued, one source claiming that deterioration for the first half of September was greater than normal for the entire month. Some expect that the height of movement will be reached before mid-October and point out that the peak of the crop movements last year and the lowest prices for the Autumn were touched early in October. The decrease in hedge selling was accompanied by reports that growers are holding cotton in some sections."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October 7.34 (11.24 a. m.) Lowest 7.17 (10.4 a. m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

9-14 a. m: Continued rains Texas. Scattered showers Eastern belt. More rain expected.

11-36 a. m. Liverpool market improved on scattered buying, trade fixing call sales, less offering than expected.

12-52 p. m. Between midnight and daylight, cool nights, light rains West Texas.

5-45 p. m.: Trade demand absorbed limited offerings.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:

With present trade and crop uncertainty only reasonable expect widely fluctuating markets Inclined think low point should be reached between now and end October therefore think purchases made on good declines will show profits eventually but meantime hedge selling likely prevent any material improvement.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: Continued rains Texas and expectations settlement strike next week constructive influences but heavy crop movement still overhangs markets.

New York: Market absorbing large hedge sales daily Speculative interest moderate Principal buyers spinners and trade. Undertone firm and when hedging decreases believe cotton advance to higher levels.

INDORE SHARE MARKET.

P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills Rs. 100. 45/-.

Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 100 12/8, 345/-.

Hukumchand Mills Ltd. Rs. 100, 10, 228.

Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy.) Rs. 100. 12/8, 144.

Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) Rs. 100, 7, 100.

Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd Rs. 100, 3/8, 87.

Rajkumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 100, 38

Swadeshi Cotton and Llour Mills Ltd. Rs 100 19.

Indore Navayuga Mills Ltd. Rs. 50, 12/8.

Binod Mills Ltd. Rs. 100, 12/8, 130.

Hukumchand Jute Rs. 7/8. 15.

Bank of Indore Ltd. Rs. 25. 20.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 22 (in 1000's)

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Of which to Great Britain	115	15	21
Of which to Germany	281	60	95
Stocks at New York	—	203	—
Stocks at U. S. Ports	—	3,522	—
Stock at U. S. Interior towns	—	1,453	—
World5s Visible Supply	—	8.666	—
Of which American Cotton	—	6,932	—
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	1,596	243	1.380
Receipts at U.S. Ports	1,136	255	1.032

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

(in 1000's).

Total forwarded	275	33	315
East Indian forwarded	27	3	49
Total stock	—	734	—
East Indian Stock	—	25	—

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Sept. 24.

Expect favourable decision Cuba project release 7 00.000 tons from January to July should ultimately advance early 1933 months over December.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Assocoation Ltd)

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1932 to 22nd Sept. 1932 1.17,738

Same time last season ... 25,930

Exports from 1st Sept. 1932 to 22nd Sept 1932:

	1932	1931
United Kingdom	200	1,107
Continent	6,106	13.269
China	.....	10.911
Japan	68,710	13,275
Coast Ports	951	3.208
U. S. A.	.....	.....
Total	75.967	41.770

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1932 to 22nd Sept. 1932 6,332

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1932 to 22nd Sept. 1932 ..... 36.529

Same time last year 43.238

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 22nd Sept. 1932 ..... 6.89.780

Same period last year 6,10.695

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. 1932 to 9th September 1932 ..... 10.546

Total for the corresponding period last season ... 1,009

Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1932 to 9th Sept. 1932 15,069

Total for the corresponding period last season ... 6.698

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 26.

B C Rate T T 1/6 3-32.

B C Rate D. D. 1/6 3-32.

LONDON:—

Banks selling T. T. 1/6 1/8 Sep. Nov.

Banks Selling D. D 1/6 1/8

Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 3/32 Dec-January.

Banks Buying T. T 1/6 3-15.

Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16.

Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 9-32 Sept./Oct./Nov.

Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1/4 Dec-January.

Banks Buying 3 mos

NEW YORK:—

B C Rate T T 383.

Banks Selling T T 382.

Banks Buying T T 380.

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D D 664.

Banks Buying D D 674.

AMSTERDAM:—

Banks Selling D D 64-7/8.

JAPAN:—

Banks Selling T T 93.

Banks Buying 60 days 88.

HONGKONG:—

Banks Selling D D 90.

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D D 118.

SINGAPORE:—

Banks selling D D 155

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D D 65

CROSS RATES:—

New York|London 3.46 1|4 24th inst.

Shanghai|London 1|9 1|16 26th inst.

Japan|London 1|4 5|8 24th inst.

London|Paris 88.40 24th inst.

London|Belgium 24.98 24th inst.

London|Switzerland 17.96 24th inst.

London|Italy 67.50 24th inst.

London|Berlin 14.54 24th inst.

London|Holland 8.62 24th inst.

London|Stockholm 19.49 24th inst.

London|New York 3.46 1|4 24th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £5-18-11 23rd inst.; £5|18|11 24th inst.

Silver London Ready 17 3|4 23rd inst.; 17 11|16 24th inst.

Silver London Forward 17 7|8 23rd inst.; 17 13|16 24th inst.

Silver New York Ready 27 3|4 23rd inst.; 27 11|16 24th inst.

Lonlon Discounts 3 Mos. 19|32 per cent. 23rd inst.; 19|32 per cent. 24th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 1|16 per cent.; 1 1|32 per cent. 24th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY—

Call 1 per cent.

3 Mos. 2 per cent.

6 Mos. 2 3|4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDORE MARKETS

Indore, Sept. 24.

SEEDS, WHEAT & COTTON

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20, 21.

Wheat Malwi Rs. 19, 20

Wheat Pissi Rs. 17. 18.

Gram Rs. 15, 16

Teelseed Rs. 40, 46

Linseed bold brown Rs. 19, 20

Cottonseed Rs. 15, 16.

Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10/6.

Wheat Flour Rava per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11/6.

Wheat Flour Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 8/6.

Wheat Flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 2/10.

Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 80. 90.

Cotton Nimari per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 70,80.

Cotton Broach opening Rs. 222 per candy.

Cotton Broach closing Rs. 225/2 per candy.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

September	169.90+2.30
December	179.10+1.10
March	184.40+1.50

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

	Bales.
Khandesh	18
Central India	153
Hyderabad/Gaorani	237
Berar	277
Central Provinces	83
Dhollera	2,254
Compta/Dharwar	43
Westerns/Northerns	879
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100
Persians	71
East Africans	103
	Cw s.
Wheat	19,670
Linseed	19,813
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	143
Gingellyseed	280
Groundnuts	2,580
Castorseeds	3.882
Rice	19,694
Myrabollams	2 552
Cottonseed	3,133
Mowraseed	7
Gram	769
Joowar	129
Barjee	2 226
	Tons.
Coal	666

Commodities Lower In U. S. A.

Garside cables:—

Rains delayed cotton ginning and picking most Belt but ultimate outlook probably little affected.

Domestic cloth sales approximate production. Lancashire trade still slow on account of strike. Continent maintaining.

Improvement in domestic business activity. Commodities are lower.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Oct. 408 Jany. 384 March 382.

Bombay— Liverpool: — Broach A../May (223)—Liverpool May (5.72) Rs. 23¼ at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay— New York:—Broach A../May (223)—New York May (7.64) Rs. 22¼ at 3.46 3/8 Cross Rate.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURSE.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

F. P. Bales	1932/33	1931/32
Receipts to date 24/9/32	1167000	1077000
Receipts Yesterday 24/9/32	31000	45000
Exports to date 24/9/32	969000	592000
Stock at Ports 23/9/32	3522000	3149000
Stock Interior Towns 23/9/32	1453000	812000
Stock Liverpool 23/9/32	784000	823000
Visible Supply 23/9/32	6932000	5335000
Quantity in Sight 23/9/32	1725000	1502000
Quantity out of Sight 23/9/32	1596000	1380000

COTTON CONSUMED IN INDAN MILLS

Bombay, Sept. 26.

The following statement has been issued by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the consumption of India cotton in Mills in India:—

(Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States).

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

British India during Aug 1932 177,428; during Aug 1931 160,656; since 1st Sept 1931 1 986,285, during corresponding period 1930 1935,363.

Indian States during Aug 1932 32,648; during Aug 1931 27.893; since 1st Sept 1931 358,793; during corresponding period 1930 333,996

Total—India during Aug 1932 210,076; during Aug 1931 188,549; since 1st Sept 1931 2 345,078; during corresponding period 1930 2,269,359.

C. P. Crop Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 25.

The following is C. P. Weather and Crop report for the week ending Monday Sept. 19:

The weather continued to be cloudy with fairly good rain in the rice tract and light showers elsewhere. More rain is still needed in Chhattisgarh to fill up rice fields and tanks. Insects and grass-hoppers are reported to have caused slight damage to rice crop in parts of Chhattisgarh; otherwise standing crops are generally in good condition. Preparation of land for rabi sowings is in progress. Harvesting of minor millets has commenced in parts of Saugor, Mandla, Nimar, Betul and Chhindwara districts. Prices are generally steady.

FEUDATORY STATES.

Moderate showers fell in the States. More rain is still required for rice in some States.

MAIL & EXPRESS TRAINS

Timings at Victoria Terminus. (In force from Oct. 1. 1932).

Arrivals.

	H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00
Peshwar & Lucknow Express	7-20
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur ...	7-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki ...	9-15
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-40
Nagpur Express	14-00
Punjab Mail	14-50
Poona Express	19-30
Allahabad Express	20-30

Departures

	H.M
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8-00
Madras Express	13-45
Punjab Mail	15-30
Poona Mail	15-40
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur ...	16-45
Deccan Queen	17-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki ...	21-15
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	21-15
Madras Mail	21-45
Nagpur Express	22-00

THE WEATHER

Monsoon Contnues To Be Weak

POONA, Sept. 26.

Yesterday's depression near Simla and Kumaon Hills has filled up after causing further general rain in that region. The monsoon contiues to be weak over the rest of the country outside Upper Burma and Chittagong and Arakan Coast.

Rainfall has been local in Burma, Bihar, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab. A few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal. Chota Nagpur, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, South-east Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Myitkyina one and a half inches Akyab threequarters; Kyaukpyu and Lashio a half; Rangoon, Toungoo, Minbu and Mandday a quarter; Cherrapunji threequarters; Chittagong two; Calcutta one and a half; Coxs Bazar, Narayanganj, Hazaribagh one Purnea one; Naya Dumka a half; Bukteswar threequarters; Roorkee, and Mussooree a quarter, Ambala three; Dharampur one and a half, Simla and Dalhousie threequarters; Lahore a quarter; Malegaon three, Mahabaleshwar one and a half; and Vellore and Gopalpur a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Simla and Kumaon Hills, increase in Burma and extend in Assam, South Bengal, Orissa and North Madras Coast.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Obervations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26/9/1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.081 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m 82.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.1 degrees (1.2 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.9 derees (2.2 above normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a. m. 79 per cent.

Direction of wind SSW.

Velocity of wind 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 232 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10)

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 10.93 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 64.43 inches.

Weather Remarks—Slightly clouded.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m of date 26/9/32 at Colaba Point, Fort; and J.J. Hospital Nil.

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point, Fort and J. J. Hospital 63.56; 70.38 and 66.52 inches respectively.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 at Colaba Point, Fort and J.J. Hospital 87.46; 89.46; and 93.83 inches respectively

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 at Colaba Point, Fort, and J.J. Hospital 81.51; 91.29 and 84.28 inches respectively.

Official Barometer Reading dated 26/9/1932.

At 8—7 a.m. local time (8—46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.5 degrees. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29. 91 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001 inches for every foot of elevation of the instruement above mean sea level.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on September 22:—

(In thousands of Rs.)

Notes in circulation 1,75.53,38

Reserve coin and bullion—

Silver coin in India 1 03,33.85

Gold bullion in India 11,23.40

Silver bullion in India 11,73 26

Securities (purchase price) in India 49,22,87

(Continued from Col. 7).

22 bottles quick silver; 270 b'dle marble chips.

From Naples:—1,555 bags garlic; 9,561 bags potatoes; 745 dms. bleaching powder; 240 cylinders liqui chlorine.

From Catania:—10 bags scilla; 1,550 bags sulphur.

From Messina:—20 bags nuts.

From Marseilles:—540 dms. bleaching powder; 282 cylinders liqui chlorine.

From Leghom:—25 bales hemp: 97 bales woollen rugs; 291 b'dle marble slates; 208 b'dle tiles; 45 bottles quick silver; 175 b'dle germansilver ware.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 26.

Chakrata, Lone, Moulmein.

Behar, Champion, London.

Clan Macilworth, McComit, Liverpool.

Janus, Drumond, Rangoon.

Wartenfels, Unger, Hamburg

Moncalieri, Athlis, Treste.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 27.

Hogue Maru, Lusa Karachi.

LOADING.

Sept. 26.

Steamer Kenya for Durban.

Steamer Moncalieri for Trieste.

Steamer Drachenfels for Hamburg.

S. S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chakrata, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

S. S. Behar:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Behar, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Macilworth:—The J F. Coy.'s steamer Clan Macilworth, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Janus:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Janus, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Wartenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Wartenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Moncalieri:—The Lloyd T Coy.'s steamer Moncalieri, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo.

S S Hague Maru:—The O S K. steamer Hague Maru, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 Wartenfels, 3766, NF NF, L Edward Ltd.

3 Tokushima Maru, 3703, Karachi, 26-9, S Y Kaisha.

6 Moncalieri, 3241, Karachi, 20-9 L Triestino.

7 Hague Maru 3452, Karachi, 27-9, O. S. Kaisha.

12 City of Macilwraith, 2914, M' Coast, 1-10, F Finlay & Co.

15 Kidderpore (s) 3,203 tons, Japan, 2-10, Agent M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Chakrata, 3602, Bhavnagar, NF, M M &o.

2 Jalabala 3211, Karachi, 28|9, Scindia S. N. Co.

3 Bamora 1870, P.Gulf, 28|9, M. M. and Co.

6 Hashemi 293. M'-Coast, 27-9, S Hassum and Co.

8 Gharinda (s) 3.212 tons, Calcutto, 27-9, Agent M M & Co.

10-11 Nowshera (s) 4.875 tons. Calcutta 29-9, Agent M M & Co.

14 Lalita, 283, Karachi, 27-9 Malabar, S S Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A James, 3078, NF NF, M M & Co.

D E Jalajyoti 2698, N. F N. F. Scindia S. N. Co.

G Sophic Moric, 560, M'Coast, 28-9, Merchant S N L.

H Jamnagar 279. Jamnagar, 28-9, F.L. Naranji & Co.

N Dayavati, 462, M'-Goa NF, B I S N Co.

C Africana (s) 863 tons. M'Coast NF, Agent Merchant S N Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Akbar, 2.492 tons (T M).

Jehangir 2,157 tons (T M).

T coma, 4,244 tons (S V T C).

Tecumseh, 6,827 tons (S V T C).

Bahadur 3.397 tons (T M).

Warfield 3,805 tons (M M).

Bamora, 1,870 tons (M M).

City of Birmingham 3,408 tons (F F C).

T M—Turner Morrison and Co.; S V T C — Standard Vacuum Transport Co. of New York; M M —Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.; F F C—Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Mangolia 29-9, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Mantua 30-9, P. and O. S. N. Co

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Gogra 1-10, M. M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macbride, 2-10, J F Co.

Elysia, 3-10, G T Co.

City of Venice 8-10 K. N. Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Marienfels, 7-10, L. Edwards, Ltd

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Harvard, 16-10, F. F. Campbell and Co.

Steel and Ranger, 23-10, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FROM KOBE.

Orgen Maru, 8-10, O. S. Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, 30-9, N. Y. Kaisha.

FROM BRINDISI.

Narkunda, 1-10, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Tairea 8-10 M. M. and Co.

Karanja, 22-10, M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMER

MAIL LINE.

OTHER STEAMERS.

For China and Japan:;—Kidderpore, Oct.

FOR TRIESTE

Moncalieri 30-9 L T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels NF. L Edward Ltd.

FOR DURBAN

Kenya, 7-10. M M & Co.

Steamer Fixed

FOR RANGOON.

Bahadur, NF, S N Co.

FOR LOADING

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya, M M & Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels, L Edward Ltd.

FOR TRIESTE.

Moncalieri, L T C.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Rajputana (by boat) 23-9.32.

Bamora 24-9-32.

Alavi 24-9.32.

Sarasvati 24-9-32.

Vita 26-9-32.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 26.

S S Warfield for London:—2 250 bags massoor, T S Thadani & Sons.

S S Drachenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly, P D Vora & Co.; 1.088 bags bajrea, 240 bags kardi seed, 108 bags kang grain, 16 bags nigella seed, S M Hajgor & Co.; 8 cases gum olibanum A A H Mavji; 2,240 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 606 bags linseed, K Devchand & Co.

For Antwarp:—200 cwts. buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola; 175 bags buffalo hickers, N A Gharia & Sons; 1.325 bags linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 2.800 bags castor seed, K Devchand & Co.; 78 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons; 100 bales cotton fly, P D Vora & Co.; 550 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton raw, M Oosman & Co.; 25 bales wool raw, Shamjimal.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton raw B Cursondas & Co.

S S Moncalleri for Venice:—55 bales cotton fly Chimanlal & Sons; 330 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 485 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 700 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Port Said:—75 bales cotton yarn, R Shantilal & Co.; 30 bales cotton yarn, A E. Ejel.

For Alexandratta:—97 bales cotton yarn, M A Al A Razak; 38 bales cotton yarn, A E. Ejel.

For Trieste:—1.687 bales cotton raw, K Dincha; 1.392 bags castor seed, R Ratilal & Co.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 213 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 211 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, M Suleman & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, O Sulaman & Co.

S S Hague Maru for Kobe:—250 tons iron scrap, M B Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 26.

S S City of Cairo from Liverpool, Agents, K Nixon & Co:—100 bales newspaper; 30 cases looms; 48 cases biscuits; 2,350 cases soap; 15 cases beer; 124 cases accumulators; 129 cases machinery; 62 cases bolts and nuts; 174 cases e'ware; 63 cases valves; 25 bags stearine; 233 b'dle steel; 115 b'dle steel bars; 69 cases gin parts; 57 cases tyres; 36 dms. chemicals; 40 dms. lub greare; 24 dms. lub oil; 280 dms. caustic soda; 15 dms colour; 10 dms dyes; 136 dms paint; 260 cases cotton piece; 20 cases cotton yarn; 270 cases cottons; 34 cases bobbins; 100 cases art silk yarn.

From Glasgow:—100 loose cisterns; 46 b'dle steel joists; 1,772 b'dle fire links; 500 b'dle pipes; 380 b'dle tubes; 23 b'dle e'ware; b'dle fuses; 100 b'dle nails; 30 b'dle steel rivets; 100 cases beer; 275 cases whisky.

From Marseilles:—125 cases vermouth; 70 cases castor oil; 200 cases londbre; 20 cases wine; 100 cases dry roots; 206 cases bolts and nuts; 100 cases safety fuse; 505 dms chemicals

From Port Sudan:—50 bales cotton; 100 bags gum arabic.

S S Arabia from Genoa Agents, L Triestino:—11 cases cotton embroidry; 120 cases woollen goods; 52 cases vermouth, 66 cases art silk yarn; 75 cases slates; 39 cases tyres; 41 cases twine; 30 cases cotton goods; 15 cases olive oil, 14 ors. chemicals;

(Continued in column 5.)

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim setting agents throughout the world.
J8

PREMIER ACCEPTS POONA PACT

Midnight Parleys In Downing Street

"NO DEPARTURE FROM PRINCIPLE OF AWARD"

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

SIMULTANEOUS STATEMENTS ARE BEING MADE IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND TO-D Y THAT THE PRIME MINISTER HAS ACCEPTED THE POONA AGREEMENT SO FAR AS IT AFFECTS THE COMMUNAL AWARD.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO THIS EFFECT WAS MADE IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCIL OF STATE THIS MORNING.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA WILL MAKE A SIMILAR ANNOUNCEMENT IN ENGLAND.

EARLIER DOUBTS AND DELAY

The following statement was issued to-day from 10 Downing Street the Prime Minister's residence, at 10-20 p. m.

The Prime Minister left this afternoon for Chequers after consultation with Sir Samuel Hoare, (Secretary for India) and Lord Lothian, (Under Secretary for India). The Prime Minister and Sir Samuel Hoare have been in close consultation in London regarding the answer to be given to the communities concerned in the Poona agreement. Every effort has been made and is in mind to avoid delay.-

"VERY BUSY"

A Reuter cable adds:—

There has been great activity in Government circles to-day. Both the Premier and Sir Samuel Hoare were very busy. The latter arrived at the India Office early and immediately entered into consultation with the Premier in Downing Street.

They were in communication with the Government of India. and being in possession of the full text of the Poona agreement, which had been transmitted to the British Government they were able to make good progress.

NO DEPARTURE?

It is pointed out that the agreement is of the nature invited by the Government in the communal decision and that there may be no need for it to be held up until September 28 for consideration by the Cabinet, as broadly it does not involve any departure from the principle of the communal award.

It must, however, be tested regarding its practicability, and it is also to be seen whether it really meets the requirements of the community concerned, and whether it commits the Government to anything outside the range of the communal award.

END OF CASTE SYSTEM

The beginning of the end of the caste system is sees by the "News Chronicle" in the Poona Agreement. The paper says that behind the pressive drama of the struggle to save Mahatma Gandhi's life is another not less startling, of which the theme is the future direction of the whole life and destiny of India.

What matters in the very ingenous Poona scheme is that it is the creation of Indians themselves. Hindus and untouchables' for better or for worse, have devised their own plan for their future political relations.

But the conference seems to have gone much further than the elaboration of an electoral scheme for the "untouchables." It has passed a series of resolutions which if carried out will end untouchability as India has known it for centuries.

It will be a mistake to suppose that by the mere passing of resolutions one of the oldest and deepest divisions in Indian life is going automatically to disappear The forces of tradition and prejudice will not vanish in a night at this new blast of the trumpet but it is a most significant sound It probably really is the beginning of the end, far distant as that end may be. of the Indian caste system.—Reuter.

A MOVING SCENE IN JAIL

POONA, Sept. 25.

A moving scene when Mrs. Motilal Nehru paid a visit to him was the rather pleasant and the only strain on Mahatma Gandhi to-day, which was otherwise quiet and comparatively free of interviews.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru burst into tears at the sight of the prostrate figure of Mahatma Gandhi, who concealed his emotion, took her hands in his made her sit on his cot and conversed with her.

Mahatma Gandhi's weekly day of silence commenced at 1 p.m. today.—A.P.

ANDREWS SEES PROMINENT MEN

LONDON. Sept. 25.

Following a cable from the India League Delegation urging immediate further representations with a view to ending Mahatma Gandhi's fast. Mr. C. F. Andrews is interviewing a number of prominent persons concerned this evening.—Reuter.

VISIBLY WEAK ✓

Mahatma Requires A Stretcher

POONA. Sept. 25.

Dr. Patel and Dr. Gilder, who examined Mahatma Gandhi this evening, said that they had nothing to add to their morning's report. Friends who remained with him for the better part of the day however think that his weakness is more noticeable Low moans frequently escaped him and he had to be assisted into the stretcher from his bed and back from the stretcher into the bed. He had to make an obvious effort to turn the charka and also needed assistance in repairing the broken yarn, but his mind had scarcely lost any keenness. His questions to the local massage expert who attended on him to-day regarding the curative value of his art, were minutely detailed and persistent. The quantity of salt taken in water was reduced to-day.

A feeling of disappointment was evident among Mahatma Gandhi's friends, who had expected that the Premier's reply would be received to-day.—A.P.

NO GOOD SLEEP ON SUNDAY

Condition Of Mahatma's Health

POONA, Sept. 26.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar who arrived in Poona this morning from Bombay saw Gandhiji and thereafter issued the following statement:—

"Gandhiji was seen by me this morning in the body. He is, by the grace of the Almighty, as well as could be expected to be. In mind, he is full of joy.

I do not put any sinister construction on the circulation of the Agreement among the Provincial Governments and the reported suggestion that the opinion of the leaders of the caste Hindus may be sought. I put the best construction namely that the Premier wished to lose no time to take procedure that would be necessary, as Gandhiji has insisted on the absolute totality of Government acceptance before he could break his fast.

According to friends who saw Gandhiji this morning, he did not have as good a sleep as he used to have during the previous nights.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi who saw him this morning said that Government's decision on the Poona Agreement should be known in a few hours, if Gandhiji's health was not to be permanently damaged.

Lt. Col. Doyle, Inspector-General of Prisons, paid a visit to the jail this morning and remained inside the prison for over two hours.—A.P.

SHAUKAT ALI BLAMES GANDHIJI

For Delaying Swaraj

AJMER, Sept. 26.

The Khilafat Conference commenced here on Sunday night under the presidency of Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi of Karachi. There was a large attendance of delegates and visitors. After speeches of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President, Maulana Shaukat Ali addressed the Conference. He paid a tribute to President of the Conference, who, he declared, had sacrified all for Islam.

Proceeding, the Maulana said that Hindus were bent upon having dominating voice in India, and that, with British help, and appealed to his co-religionists not to join the Civil Disobedience Movement and thus help the Hindus to achieve their own freedom.

Referring to the Communal Award, the Maulana said that as a result of it the Muslim position in India had been weakened. He characterised the Award in its present shape as disappointing and unjust.

In conclusion Mr. Shaukat Ali said that if the public debt of 900 crores was cleared and the caste system among Hindus was uprooted, they would be prepared to forego separate electtorates. He said that he did not want the country to be deluged with blood and blamed Gandhiji and Dr. Moonjee as being responsible for delay in the attainment of Swaraj.—A.P.

KELAPPAN FASTS IN SUN AND RAIN

Temple Authorities Adamant

MADRAS, Sept. 24.

Mr. U. Gopala Menon wires from Calicut as follows:—

"The situation is getting serious in Malabar Mr Kelappan is continuing the fast in the sun and rain. If his life fails, other enthusiasts are ready to step in.

The Zamorin refuses to throw open the gates of Guruvayoor temple to Avarnas and refuses even to call a conference. Prominent Hindus have called a conference for the 29th instant at Guruvayoor to consider the situation.

It is reported that an Avarna Jatha is being formed for proceeding to Guravayoor. The time is ripe for Malabar men and women. and friends outside to lend a helping hand to mobilise Hindu opinion and thus find a peaceful solution and avoid a heart-rending tragedy.—A.P.

MADRAS CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

It is understood that the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government is convening a conference of Hindu representatives to-morrow morning at the Secretariat for eliciting opinion on the Poona settlement. Members of the Government will attend the conference. which will be non-political. It is stated that the local Government will endeavour to elicit opinion from the mufassil also as expeditiously as possible for forwarding to the Government of India.—A.P.

CABLE TO PREMIER

NEW DELHI. Sept. 25.

The following cable has been sent to the Premier by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha:—

"In view of the settlement made by the Depressed Classes with Mahatma Gandhi, the Hindu Mahasabha, at its annual session assembled in Delhi, urges modification of the communal award accordingly and the immediate announcement of the same so that Mahatma Gandhi may be enabled to break his fast. His condition is already causing anxiety."—A.P.

MR. NEKALJAY'S TELEGRAM

Mr. R. S. Nekaljay, president of the Depressed India Association of Bombay, has sent the following telegram to-day to the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for India in London, and the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and the Governor of Bomay:—

"On behalf of Depressed India Association, Bombay, I appeal you to sanction the agreement arrived between high class Hindu and Depressed Class leaders in the presence of Mahatma Gandhi at Poona. We withdraw from separate electorates in favour of the Poona Unity Pact. Please change the Government's communal award accordingly and save Mahatmaji's life."

KHADDAR APPEAL

Mr. V. VJerajani, Agent of the All-India Spinners' Association. Bombay. states:—

Some members of the medical profession have come forward in response to our appeal and agreed to co-operate with us in our efforts to popularise khaddar among them.

The All-India Spinners' Association expects every one to rise to the occasion and do his bit during this sacred week for spreading the cult of khaddar and feeding the hungry millions.

HINDU MAHA SABHA

"Untouchable" For Vice-Presidentship

It was decided to-day to hold the next session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha in Ajmere. A working committee for the year was elected consisting of Mr. N.C. Kelkar as President; Dr. Moonje (working president); Pandit Malaviya; Babu Ramanand Chatterjee; Mr. Vijayaraghavacharya and Raja Narendranath, vice-presidents.

Lala Narain Dutt of Delhi was elected as treasurer and Mr. Padamlal Jain, officiating general secretary. Two vice-presidents ships were not filled. One of them, it is understood, is reserved for the Depressed Classes.

Mr. Kelkar announced that he had requested Dr. Moonje to convene a meeting of the All-India Hindu Sabha with a view to amend the Constitution of the Mahasabha and enlarge its working committee.—A.P.

SASTRI AND GANDHI

COIMBATORE, Sept. 24.

The Coimbatore Municipal Council presented Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri with a civic address last evening at the Council Hall. The address was read by the Municipal Chairman in which mention was made about the services rendered by the distinguished guest for the country.

Mr. Sastri, replying to the address. said that in any function like the one they had that evening one could not but refer to the great events that were taking place around them and especially the great interest that had been aroused in the country by the fast that had been commenced by Mahatma Gandhi, who, according to all opinions, was the one person whom the country could not afford to lose now and he hoped from the telegrams that had appeared that morning the negotiations that were going on in Poona and Bombay would end successfully and that the Mahatma would be spared for some years for the country. as everybody knew that only with his help the reforms questions would be satisfactorily solved.—A.P.

UNTOUCHABILITY MUST GO

Nagpur Youth's Propaganda

(From A Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Sept. 26.

Over 12,000 Hindus signed pledges of the abolition of untouchability yesterday, when Nagpur received happy tidings of the agreement between Gandhiji and Dr. Ambedkar. Consequently, polling in Congress booths was brisk that untocchability should disappear in the course of the next few years was emphasied by several speakers last night, when a mass meeting was held in the Townhall under the presidentship of Dr. Khare.

Mr. Kanitker announced that the Fast Prevention Committee had sent out 300 volunteers comprising mostly of college students to the moffusil to carry the Mahatma's message to all the villages of the province. The most gratifying feature of the porpaganda was the wonderful response received in every village which clearly demonstrated the faith of the Depressed Classes in Gandhiji.

Viceroy's Sympathy For Victims

KALIMPONG Sept. 25.

The following message has been received by the Governor of Bengal from the Viceroy:—

"I am greatly shocked to learn of the terrible outrage at Chittagong. Please convey my very deep sympathy to all who have suffered."—A. P.

TEN PERSONS TAKE PART IN RAID.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

A message from Darjeeling says that the Chittagong raiders last night numbered ten.

Communication are intact. No further disturbances have been reported.—A. P.

POONA AGREEMENT IN ACTION

Ahmedabad Pledges Against Untouchability

SCHEME OF CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 25.

There has been a feeling of great anxiety in the public mind of Ahmedabad since the news of Mahatmaji's resolve to fast unto death in the cause of the emancipation of the suppressed classes was published. On the day on which Gandhiji was to begin his fast a public appeal was made by about forty prominent men and women to meet together and devise means to remove untouchability. Tho forty men and women along with a committee appointed for the same purpose by a public meeting of women held on the previous day, have established an anti-untouchability League. This League has prepared two forms of pledges as follows:—

"I refuse to recognise untouchability in the following matters:

(1) All places used by the public, whether owned privately or otherwise, such as temples, water-taps, wells, crematoriums, schools, public conveyances, dharmashalas, hospitals, etc.

(2) Dinner-parties and other social functions, which I usually have with other Hindus both privately and publicly,

(3) Right to be a member of every institution and right to belong to every profession and service, and

(4) Liberty to take part in every social, public activity and association.

EQUALITY

"In order to achieve these objects, I pledge myself:

(1) To refuse to co-operate or assist and to take advantage of and to be a member of any public institution or activity religious, social, educational or commercial—from which a member of the depressed class is barred on grounds of untouchability,

(2) To co-operate, assist and take part in activities to emancipate the depressed classes;

(3) To treat the so-called untouchables as equals of others in all public and private services, professions, institutions and all public activities.

(4) To avail myself of every opportunity to protest against every custom and practice making of untouchability.

PLEDGE NO. 2.

"I believe that conventional distinctions in the following matters ought to go:

(1) All places of public use, such as temples, water-taps, wells, crematoriums, schools, public conveyances, dharmashalas, hospitals, etc.

(2) Equality enjoyed by caste Hindus in all sorts of public activities and social matters.

(3) Right to be a member of public associations, services and professions.

In order to achieve these aims, we, the undersigned pledge ourselves not to recognise untouchability in any private and public activity which is not beyond our control, or which we cannot help, and also to treat the so-called untouchables on terms of equality with outher caste Hindus in every way.

SIGNIFICANCE

The first pledge, it will be seen, lays emphasis on boycotting completely all public places and activities wherefrom the so-called untouchables are barred, besides calling upon the signatories to ideal with harijans on terms of equality in all spheres of life.

In the second pledge the principle is recognised of removing untouchability by acting upto it in private and public life. It however, gives a little latitude in exceptional cases.

These pledges are being signed by a great number of people representing all high castes. The signatories number in thousands, most of them having signed the second pledge. This work of getting signatories of caste Hindus is still in progress. The fact that the signatories to the first pledge outnumber those taking second pledge by more than fifty per cent, clearly indicates that Hindus do not want half measures, but are prepared to give equal status to Harjanas in all respects.

PROPAGANDA

Besides this, efforts are being ceaselessly made to get public places such as temples, dharmasalas, schools, dispensaries etc, thrown open to the so-called untouchables without any restriction. The representatives of the League interview owners or trustees of such places, and the response is very encouraging on the whole. It is very significant that even very orthodox people are inspired by the appeal of Mahatmaji and are making efforts to help the cause. Three temples have already been thrown open to Harjanas.

OPPORTUNITIES

Occasions are being created to bring about social intercourse between caste Hindus and members of the depressed classes on terms of equality. As Mahatmaji has been on a fast, it has not been considered proper to organise inter-caste dinners with the Harjanas. But bhajans, bhajans, kathas, prayers, etc. are being organised to achieve the aim. The beginning was made on the September 19 by arranging bhajan, reading of Vedas and music. The programme has been continued by prominent members of the League, who invite at their place Harjanas and other caste Hindus to take part in this socio-religious function. A yaga was performed by the Hindu mission and on this occasion the Harjanas were given the place of equality with other Hindus. Such functions are being organised even in different poles of the city, and Hindus of all castes take part in them on terms of equality, and gladly partake of the "prasad" distributed by Harjanas themselves.

The League has a pleasure to note that the various sections of the Hindu community are all endeavouring to abolish this blot of untouchability, and hopes that they will achieve their purpose in a short time.

(OTHER NEWS ON PAGE 8.)

NAGPUR CONSPIRACY CASE

Orders Will Be Passed On 30th

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Sept. 26.

Mr. K. K. Thakur, Public Prosecutor, declared that prosecution evidesce in the Nagpur Conspiracy case closed to-day, the last witness being No. 106. All the 13 accused reserved statements for sessions trial.

Advocate Parakh and Mr. Rao, pleader, urged the discharge of accused Narbada Prasad and Sher Mohomed respectively.

The case now stands adjourned to the 30th when orders will be passed.

IN BANDITS' LAIR

NEWCHAWNG, Sept. 25.

Heavy rains delayed the return of the messengers sent to the bandits' lair. Consequently, the negotiations for the release of Mrs. Pawley and Mr. Corkran were held up. Improvement of the weather now promises speedier communications.—Reuter.

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